The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Proceedings at Yokohama Regarding the Oneida Disaster.

Capt. Eyre Allowed to Take Passage for England.

The English Residents Charged with Intolerable Insolence.

Five Thousand Houses Burned in Yeddo.

Opening of the Trial of Prince Napoleon in France.

JAPAN.

The Oneida Disaster—Capt. Eyre Allowed to Return Home—Insolence of British Residents—Sinking of the German Steamer Confirmed—Continued Terrible Persecution of Native Christians—Great Conflagration in Yeddo.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Japanese advices to Feb. 23, by the *China*, are important. At Yokohama the *Oneida* disaster agitated the community during the entire month. Capt. EYRE was allowed to take passage in the *Bombay*, notwithstanding the repeated requests and final demand of Mr. DELONG, the American Minister, upon the British authorities for his arrest and criminal trial. The sentence of the Court suspends Capt. EYRE for six months. The Americans are indignant, not only at the sentence, but in consequence of the intolerable English insolence to which Mr. DELONG was subjected during the investigation. Capt. ROE, Chief of Staff of the United States steamer *Delaware*, had reached Yokohama, and would immediately hold a Naval Court of Inquiry. The only bodies found are those of Capt. WILLIAMS and the ship's carpenter.... The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Sunda* ran into and immediately sank the North German ship *Carrie Jane*. The crew were saved.

The Japanese authorities were pursuing what few native Christians escaped deportation, and it is said that they now demand that the foreign Ministers and missionaries shall be prohibited from teaching the natives or in any way promulgating their faith. From Hiogo, Nagasaki and Osaka there are terrible accounts of native Christian persecutions and deportations. Sex and family ties are wholly disregarded....At Yeddo from four to five thousand houses were destroyed by fire on the 4th or 5th of February. The American Consulate narrowly escaped destruction....There is a bad feeling toward foreigners in all directions. The foreigners in Japan, and especially the foreign officials, are narrowly watched and guarded.

CHINA.

Feeling in Regard to the Loss of the Oneida—Death of Capt. Faulkner—Troubles at Formosa—A Price Set On Foreigners' Heads—General and Important News.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The news from China, under date of Hong Kong, Feb. 12, is as follows: At Hong Kong the loss of the *Oneida* created a profound sensation, and cast a gloom over the community....Capt. FAULKNER, who was wrecked in the bark *Ellery*, died in the hospital from the effects of his exposure....Business in China was generally suspended on account of the New-Year celebrations....At Teintsin the weather was cold and business dull....At Formosa there had been trouble on account of an attempt by the Mandarins to prevent a shipment of camphor by English merchants. It was reported that a price had been set on the heads of certain foreigners....Shanghai advices state that the Emperor was receiving mirrors and household furniture from Paris....The Chinese steamer *Confucius* had been lost on the Yangtse River....The French steamer *Thabor* had arrived via the Suez Canal....The Pekin Government has issued a proclamation offering to sell rank, title and office. (!)

EUROPE.

Trial of Prince Bonaparte—The Court Convened—Other Matters in France—Reception of Young Burlingame by the King of Prussia—The Ecumenical Council and the Late Count Montalembert.

PARIS, March 19.—The High Court for the trial of Prince PIERRE NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, for the homicide of VICTOR NOIR, convened at Tours yesterday. The Princess BONAPARTE and her children have already arrived there. An enormous crowd of people collected around the railroad depot to see the distinguished visitors. The city is crowded with strangers. M. EMILE OLLIVIER is a candidate for the Academy of France. The Emperor and Empress are to be godfather and godmother to the grandson of Ambassador LAVALETTE.

BERLIN, March 19.—King WILLIAM yesterday received the eldest son of the late Mr. BURLINGAME.

ROME, March 19.—There will be a meeting of the Ecumenical Council today in order that the Pope may pronounce mass for the late Count MONTALEMBERT. The funeral service of Count MONTALEMBERT, organized by General DE [illegible], and in which Bishop DUPANLOUP was to take part, was countermanded by the Pope, as it was regarded as a manifestation against the Ecumenical Council. As the incident produced an ill-effect, mass was ordered to be celebrated in honor of MONTALEMBERT by an Italian priest of the Pope's selection.

The British Parliament—The Debate on the Educational Bill—Mr. Bright's Amendment Withdrawn.

LONDON, March 19.—In the House of Commons last evening, after some unimportant business, the Education bill was again taken up. Mr. VERNON HARCOURT supported the amendment suggested by JOHN BRIGHT, namely: That the basis of the bill should be religious equality; without this its provisions were unjust. He objected to relegating sectarian controversy to the vestries. The schools in the rural districts were sure to be monopolized by the Church. Parliament, to prevent this, should settle the question on a basis of religious equality. Mr. MUNDELLA, member for Sheffield, spoke in favor of the bill, taking the ground that the merely permissive clauses should be made compulsory. Mr. [illegible], member for Southampton, demanded the removal of the religious clause of the bill. Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, member for Manchester, spoke in favor of the bill, claiming that it provided a school for every child, and made attendance compulsory. The debate was continued till the [illegible] early hour this morning. Mr. [illegible] opposed the project for religious teaching. Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, (Cambridge University,) thought the plan heathenish. Mr. [illegible] (Tydvil) charged the Government with [illegible] the religious sense of the [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] (Herefordshire) and [illegible] opposed the bill on general [illegible] favored the Bright [illegible] it as having a tendency to sunder the Liberal Party. He vindicated the bill in a long speech, and eloquently appealed to both parties to support the measure. He reviewed and analyzed the arguments that had been made against it, and showed that it was not an Imperial measure, and that it was non-partisan in its character. After speeches by Mr. HARDY and others in support of the bill, Mr. BRIGHT's amendment was withdrawn, and the bill read the second time. The House then adjourned.

Death of a Bishop—New Assay Rule in the Bank of England—The Honduras Railway—The Coming University Race—An American Sentenced for Murder.

LONDON, March 19.—The Bishop of Barbadoes died today at his home in Western England....The officers of the Bank of England have determined to express the assay of gold in thousandths, hereafter, instead of in carats; thus, bars will be calculated in one three-thousandth (1-3000) parts instead of one seven hundred and sixty-eighth (1-768) parts, as at present.... The contract for the construction of the Honduras Railway was signed here on Thursday. The work is to be begun within a year....Among the sporting men the odds are against the Cambridge crew in the coming race with the Oxfords.... One BOOTH, an American, has been sentenced to imprisonment at Londonderry for killing a man named SYLE in November last.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—A vessel arrived here today which reports having spoken the bark *Neptune* on the 13th inst. Her cargo had shifted, and it had been found necessary to throw a large part of it overboard. [This was probably the bark *Neptune*, Capt. GITTENS, from New-York Jan. 26, for Queenstown, although the *Neptune*, Capt. EDWARDS, from Savannah Feb. 12, for Cork, is still at sea.]

THE TROUBLES IN RICHMOND.

State of the War Yesterday—Both Mayors Hold a Court—Ellison in Possession of the City—The Feeling in Washington.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—At daylight this morning, when Mayor CAHOON's police were being stationed, Mayor ELLYSON's police went around and arrested them all. They stripped them of their badges and disarmed them. Three of the CAHOON force who were not caught took refuge in the Station-house. At noon the Second Police Station surrendered to ELLISON's police. Early this morning the United States Marshal served a notice on Mayor ELLISON, the Chief of Police and City Council, that CAHOON would move before Judge UNDERWOOD, of the United States Court, on Wednesday next, for an injunction to restrain them from acting. Mayor CAHOON held a Court this morning, as also did Mayor ELLISON. There has been no disturbance today. CAHOON's force, reduced to about thirty men, is shut up in the Station-house, and ELLISON's force, numbering about two hundred and fifty, have possession of the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—It is understood here that Judge UNDERWOOD, who is at Alexandria, Va., yesterday granted a writ of injunction restraining ELLISON and others from exercising the functions of municipal officers of Richmond. The Federal authorities here consider that Gen. CANBY will have no difficulty in preventing any serious conflict.

The Situation Last Evening—Everything Quiet on the James—Ellison Sustained by the Citizens.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—The city is quiet to-night, with ELLISON in general possession, except at the Third Station-house, where CAHOON has his head-quarters, and about forty men, white and colored are with him. A large crowd of colored men have been gathered around that building all the evening as none of CAHOON's Police can appear on the street without being captured. There is no prospect of further collision between the opposing parties. All the city, except immediately around the Third Station-house, is perfectly quiet. ELLISON's force has been put on all the beats. ELLISON's Police number about two hundred men, besides an armed force of one hundred men held in reserve. There were two meetings of citizens to-night, at which it was resolved to support ELLISON.

Letter from Gov. Walker to Gen. Canby—Reply of the Latter.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—Gov. WALKER today addressed a letter to Gen. CANBY. After stating the fact that the military force had interfered to prevent the Mayor of the city, elected and qualified according to law, from performing the duties of the office, in the seeming intention of enabling a mere pretender to that office to discharge its duties, he asserts that this action was taken without any request by the Legislature or other civil authority of the State, and asks by what law or authority Gen. CANBY does this. Gen. CANBY replies that his interference was not to aid either contestant, but only to prevent a breach of peace, and his authority for such action is from the President and the Secretary of War, and precedents which, he says, he has cited to the Governor before. His duty, he thinks is, until these matters are adjusted by law, to interfere to preserve the public peace.

FIRES.

Arson in Kentucky—The Contents of a Dry-goods Store Saturated with Benzine—Arrest of the Supposed Culprit—Fire in Bangor, Me.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 19.—Last night fire was discovered in the second story of HAYDEN BROTHERS' dry-goods store, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The goods, counters and shelving on the first floor, where the fire did not reach, were found to be saturated with benzine. The stock was valued at $60,000. The loss is between $15,000 and $20,000, and the insurance is reported to be between $40,000 and $50,000. MICHAEL HAYDEN, one of the proprietors, was committed to jail, and afterward released on $20,000 bail. The other partners are absent from the city. The following is the amount of insurance: In the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, $16,000; Western, Louisville, $5,000; German Security, Louisville, $5,000; Etna, Hartford, $8,000; Western, Buffalo, $5,000; Buffalo Fire and Marine, $3,000; Firemen's, New-York, $3,000; insurance on the building, $5,000, in the Etna, Hartford. The building is very slightly damaged, and is fully insured.

BANGOR, Me., March 19.—The wooden block at west end of Kenduskeag Bridge, was damaged to the extent of $8,000 by fire this morning. The following are the losses reported: U. A. Dresser & Son, clothing, $4,000, insured for $2,000; Wm.H. Flagg, boots and shoes, $7,000, insured for $4,000; Timothy Hurley and James Hurley were insured each for $3,000, which will cover their losses; Bugbee & Co., loss $10,000, fully insured; J. E. Chapman, loss about $1,000, insured; S. W. Sawyer, saloon, insured for $4,000, which will cover his loss. Several other of the occupants suffered losses in small amounts.

The National Union League—Meeting of the Executive Committee Yesterday in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America held its session today, Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, in the Chair. Among those present were Gov. GEARY; Messrs. RICH, of Maryland; WOODALL, of Delaware, and PINCKNEY and DWYER of New-York. The Committee on a new ritual for the League presented a full report, which was considered at length and recommitted for amendments. A delegation of members from Maryland appeared before the Committee to protest against the proceedings of the State Council of Maryland. After discussion the subject was referred to a Committee consisting of Mr. BAKER, of New-York; Mr. BUCHANAN, of New-York; and Mr. WOODALL, of Delaware. The Secretary, Mr. BAKER, made a report regarding the state of the organization in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Michigan and Illinois, which States are now being reorganized. The mode of organization in Texas was considered at length. E. B. CONOVER, of New-York, lately from Texas, appeared before the Committee and complained of the condition of the Leagues in that State. No action was taken on the subject. The Committee adjourned to meet in Baltimore the second week in April.

CANADA.

Desire of the Dominion for More Commercial Independence—Caldwell's Case Again—Singular Phenomenon at St. John, N. B.—The Fisheries and American Interests in Nova Scotia.

OTTAWA, Canada., March 19.—On Monday next Sir A. T. GALT will move the following amendment to Mr. HUNTINGTON's resolution:

> "That an address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor-General, representing that the increasing productions of the Dominion demand a more extensive market, and a more unrestricted interchange of commodities with other countries; that great advantage would result from placing the Government of the Dominion in direct communication with all the British possessions and foreign States, which might be willing to negotiate for commercial arrangements tending to this result; that it is expedient to obtain from the Imperial Government all necessary powers to enable the Government of the Dominion to enter into direct communication for such purpose with the British possessions and foreign States, and that in all cases such proposed commercial arrangements shall be subject to the approval of Her Majesty."

TORONTO, Canada, March 19.—RICHARD B. CALDWELL was again before the Police Magistrate this morning. The Magistrate said he had today received a letter from the prisoner's counsel asking that the decision be postponed until Thursday next. His Worship forwarded the letter to the counsel for the prosecution, but received no reply. He presumed that the counsel for the prosecution did not agree to an adjournment, and, therefore, he committed the prisoner to jail to remain there for extradition under the treaty.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 19.—A singular phenomenon occurred at the commencement of the storm yesterday morning. A rumbling noise was heard, and immediately afterward a portion of the bottom of the harbor on the Carleton side sunk bodily, so that where before at low tide there was beach, there are now twenty feet of water. Some wharves were destroyed and lumber carried adrift.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 19.—In the Assembly, yesterday, Mr. KIRK presented a petition from fishermen, merchants and inhabitants of Cape Canso, complaining of the encroachment of American fishermen, and asking the Government to bring the facts contained in the petition to the notice of the Dominion authorities and to urge the adoption of measures for protecting the fisheries by armed vessels.

OUR TRADE.

Synopsis of the Forthcoming Commerce and Navigation Report—Our Imports and Exports of 1869 Compared with 1868.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes, in advance, the following synopsis of Monthly Report No. 5, current series, which is now in press. It exhibits our imports from, and exports and re-exports to, foreign countries during the month of November, 1869, and the eleven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868:

COMMERCE.

	Imports. Specie Values.	Dom. Ex. Mixed Values.	Re-exp'ts Foreign Com'ties.
Month end'g Nov. 30, '69	$33,602,466	$47,698,310	$1,926,157
Month end'g Nov. 30, '68	28,910,849	37,704,411	1,033,807
11 mos. end'g Nov. 30, '69	433,150,949	412,931,404	27,068,005
11 mos. end'g Nov. 30, '68	359,721,734	397,511,169	19,262,271

Proportions of the foregoing shipped in foreign and American vessels, respectively.

Month of Nov., 1869.	Imports.	Exports.	Reëxps.
American vessels....	$11,501,180	$19,651,039	$1,268,657
Foreign vessels......	22,101,286	28,047,271	657,500
11 mos. end. Nov. 30, '69			
American vessels...	135,930,923	139,670,914	15,239,157
Foreign vessels.....	297,220,026	273,260,490	11,828,848

Of the total imports for November $30,767,141 were dutiable, $19,926,284 were entered for consumption and $13,676,182 entered warehouse. [For lists of the leading articles imported, exported and remaining in warehouse, see the report.] The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse at the close of the month of November, 1869, was $48,280,619, against $40,554,443 in 1868. In addition to the detailed statements, the report contains the usual summaries, exhibiting the imports, exports, re-exports, tonnage and warehouse transactions, by months, since July, 1867.

NAVIGATION.

Vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
November, 1869..........	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American vessels........	987	809,450	809	277,288
Foreign vessels..........	1,883	537,283	1,637	472,781
Total..................	2,870	846,734	2,446	750,069
11 mos. ended Nov. 30, '69.				
American vessels......	9,752	3,190,132	9,348	3,171,886
Foreign vessels........	19,049	5,407,068	18,719	5,356,374
Total..................	28,801	8,597,200	28,067	8,528,260
11 mos. ended Nov. 30, '68.				
American vessels......	9,621	3,182,629	9,291	3,159,808
Foreign vessels........	17,24[illegible]	4,513,613	17,399	4,675,818
Total..................	26,864	7,696,242	26,690	7,835,626

[For statistics of the coastwise trade see report.]

Report No. 4 gave a partial statement of imports and exports, to include Dec. 31, 1869, and the present number contains a preliminary statement which brings the statistics of our foreign commerce up to Jan. 31, 1870. Among the many interesting features of this number are the following:

> A statement exhibiting the immigration into the United States during the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1869, by age, sex, nativity, occupations and Customs districts. Comparative tables of our imports, domestic and foreign exports, by articles, for the twelve years 1858 to 1869, inclusive. Statistics of internal revenue collections for the first seven months of the fiscal year 1870, compared with the same period of 1869. This is followed by a statement of the public debt, the trade of St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1869, and of Sweden, in 1868, population of Prussia in 1867, by provinces, sex and condition; tables exhibiting in detail the rates of wages and cost of subsistence of the families of laborers in Belgium.

The classified statement of the number, rig and tonnage of all vessels registered, enrolled and licensed in each Customs district of the United States on the 30th of June, 1869, is as follows:

	Number.	Tons.
Sailing vessels........................	16,745	2,074,811.09
Steam vessels..........................	3,361	1,046,015.98
Unrigged vessels.......................	6,287	623,492.02
Total permanent documented vessels and tons..............	26,393	3,744,319.09

Classified as follows: Ships, 537; barks, 818; brigs, 607; schooners, 10,870; sloops, 3,913; steamers, 3,361; unrigged, 6,287. Temporary documented vessels, 1,033; tons, 401,047.

Government Interference in Tennessee—Mass Meeting at Nashville—The Resolutions Adopted.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, occurred in Nashville today, it having been called to protest against Congressional interference in the affairs of Tennessee. Mayor MORRIS presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the population of Tennessee are as quiet and orderly as the same number of people anywhere, and that there is no necessity for interference on the part of the Federal Government to suppress disorder; denouncing the exaggerated statements made abroad relative to the internal affairs of the State, and pledging the people to maintain the integrity of the laws, State and national, at all hazards. The meeting also adopted a resolution of welcome to the United States troops sent here to sustain the authorities; and a memorial to Congress upon the condition of Tennessee, and the unfounded charges made against the peacefulness and patriotism of the great mass of the people.

WASHINGTON.

The House Session—Probable Amendment of the Franking Bill—Work in Committees—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Senate was not in session today, and the House only for fifteen minutes. When the reading of the journal was finished in the latter branch only about fifteen members were present, and a motion to adjourn was promptly carried. The interest in the Capitol consequently was gone, and the crowd departed. What is known as Department work was transacted by the members. The hotels were consequently the center in which all the legislatively interested people in this city congregated.

DECLINE IN AMERICAN COMMERCE.

At a meeting of the Committee on the decline of American commerce today, various delegations from different parts of the country were heard in favor of the subsidizing of steam-boat lines, railway interests, &c. The Mediterranean and Oriental steam-ship advocates had a hearing, and that was all. There is very little probability that Congress at the present session will initiate any system of this character.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee are working very industriously on the Funding bill, which they will report some time next week. Today they were in session again, and were closeted with Mr. BOUTWELL for several hours.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Georgia bill will probably be disposed of in the Senate on Monday or Tuesday at furthest. This will give the friends of the abolition of the franking privilege an opportunity to try their strength on that question. There is not much probability that the clean bill by the House abolishing the frank altogether will be passed. The country papers are making strong efforts to procure the insertion of a clause which will enable them to save their circulation, in which they will probably succeed, as the country journal is almost the only means of ready communication which Congressmen have with their constituents. Senator SHERMAN has an amendment of this character, which will, in all likelihood, be adopted.

CONVICTION OF MURDERERS.

The trial of ALBERT NICHOLAS, (colored,) indicted for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, was concluded today. J. E. SNODGRASS, late of New-York, was the prisoner's counsel, and urged the plea of insanity. The jury, which was mixed, white and colored, entered a verdict of "guilty." The Court-room during the trial has been crowded with auditors, two-thirds of whom were colored.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending today, $463,100. Shipments of fractional currency for the week ending today: to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000; Boston, $150,000; Philadelphia, $140,000; New-Orleans, $100,000; United States Depository at Baltimore, $65,000; Chicago, $50,000; National Banks, $154,093; total shipments, $859,093. Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for National Banks at this date the following amounts: as security for circulating notes, $342,363,650; for deposits of public moneys, $17,253,500; total securities held, $359,617,150. National bank notes burned during the week, $256,805; total amount burned, $21,277,394. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed, $179,640; total amount issued therefor, $21,061,160. Balance due for mutilated notes, 216,234. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,615,784. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $522,400.

THE MONTANA GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

Four of the Senate Committee on Territories were in favor of making a report against the nomination of Mr. POTTS to be Governor of Montana, and three were in favor of recommending his confirmation. But in order to avoid a divided report, the Committee unanimously agreed to postpone the case indefinitely.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the China at San Francisco—Heavy Weather on the Pacific—Death of Her Chief-Engineer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 19.—The mail steam-ship *China* arrived today from Hong Kong, Feb. 12, and Yokohama, 23d. The *China* experienced heavy weather on the homeward passage. She spoke the steam-ship *Japan*, March 10, all well. On the 13th of February, one day out from Hong Kong, the *China* communicated with the United States steam-ship *Delaware*, and took aboard Fleet Capt. ROE as a passenger for Yokohama. The machinery of the *Delaware* was disabled, and she was returning to Hong Kong under sail. ANDREW J. LAMAROUX, Chief-Engineer of the *China*, and CHRISTOPHER YOUNG, engineer's store-keeper, died on the home passage. The *China* brings over eight hundred passengers, including the following for New-York: H. L. EMORY, GEO. B. HYGATE, EDWARD HARRIMAN; and for Europe, N. DUNNYS, CURTAIN J. STAPLETON and Capt. R. H. ABBOTT.

The Havana Press on American Newspapers—Quesada's Statements Not to be Credited.

HAVANA, March 17.—The *Prensa* and *Diario de la Marina* have editorials today on the unfriendly comments of the American newspapers on affairs in Cuba. They both intimate that if the American Government would send commissioners here, they are positive that such commissioners would disprove the assertions lately made by Gen. QUESADA about the condition of the rebellion and other matters, and America would discard forever the question of the recognition of belligerent rights to the insurgents.

Opening of Public Libraries on the Sabbath—Action in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Judge READE this morning granted a writ directed to the directors of the Mercantile Library, requiring them to show cause why an alternative writ of mandamus shall not issue, returnable on the first Monday of April, commanding the respondents to keep the Mercantile Library open as a reading-room on every Sunday afternoon.

BOSTON, March 19.—The bill to open the public libraries on Sunday has been refused a third reading in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 10.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The Chancellor at Trenton today decided, in the case of MARTIUS *et al. vs.* MARTIN, that both the principal and interest due on a mortgage made and dated prior to Feb. 25, 1862, the date of the Legal-tender act, must be paid in lawful gold and silver coin, if required by the mortgagee, and the decree was made accordingly.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19.—A letter from Sioux City, Iowa, dated March 16, says, the most violent and severe snow storm that has visited that region during fifteen years, has been raging there for seventy hours.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 19.—Judge CARLETON, of the Probate Court of Morgan County, Ala., was murdered at Decatur on Thursday night just after getting off the cars from Louisville. Three men fired on him with shot guns, and killed him instantly.

OMAHA, Neb., March 19.—The trains are running a little behind time, but no serious detention is reported. It is snowing at Cheyenne, and the storm is coming eastward. The Eastward mails have been delayed east of here.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 19.—An unknown Englishman was found dead this morning in the Jordan Rolling Mill. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of death from natural causes.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 19.—Mr. STACY B. BANCROFT, an old and highly-respected merchant of this city, formerly of the firm of BANCROFT, BEAVER & Co., died today, aged seventy-six years.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The steam-ship *Deutschland*, from Bremen March 5, and Southampton March 8, reached this port yesterday with advices later by two days than were those at hand by the *Nemesis*.

A prospectus has been issued of the Franco-Egyptian Telegraph Company, (limited,) with a capital of £410,000, in shares of £10, to establish "a direct line between England, France, Algeria and Egypt, hereafter to be extended to India and China, as may be determined by the shareholders." It is to proceed through France to Marseilles, via the submarine line from Dover to Calais, and thence by cable to Algeria and Egypt. It seems to have had its origin with the Submarine Company (Dover to Calais) and some leading gentlemen connected with the French transit service.

The opening of the will of Cardinal DE BONALD shows that the eminent Prelate leaves very little fortune. He orders all that belongs to him, excepting some books destined for members of his family as souvenirs, to be sold and distributed among the poor, or employed in works of religion.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, of London, announces that Paris is soon to have a Reform Club, but not on the pattern of the English one. "I apprehend, however, judging from the names of its promoters," he adds, "that it will run into a deeper dye of Radicalism. The Committee of Management will be composed of M. CREMIEUX, who was Minister of Justice under the Provisional Government; M. GREVY, the actual *bâtonnier* of the Paris Bar; MARIO PROTH, to whose vigorous and very original pen France owes *Bonaparte Tragediente Comediente*; ERNEST PICARD, who appears rose pink when compared to many of his colleagues; HENRI MARTIN, the historian; M. CARNOT; ALPHONSE ESQUIROS, who, notwithstanding his socialist bias, painted English society under a most pleasing light in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and MM. Reboul, Ferry, Mocqueris, Glais-Bizoin and d'Estampes."

The *Chronique*, of Brussels, in announcing that M. DUVELAAR, arrested on a charge of poisoning the young girl BLONDINE PÉTERS, in the restaurant Departure, (as already recorded in the TIMES,) has been set at liberty, declares that the tragical event in question is reduced to the proportions of a simple incident. No trace of poison was found either in the stomach of the girl or in the wine that was left on the table. She appears to have died of a sudden attack of hysteria, and M. DUVELAAR himself, comprehending at a glance all the embarrassments of the situation, lost his senses in a fit of nervous emotion.

The *Figaro* denies a current report that the differences between the ex-Queen ISABELLA and her husband, Don FRANCISCO, have been arranged, or that the legal proceedings instituted by the latter have been withdrawn. The *Figaro* is enabled to assert upon good authority that peace has not been restored between the royal pair, and the ex-King justifies his course by alleging that during the eighteen months that the ex-Court of Spain has been in France the Queen has expended not only the income from 25,000,000 francs of which she could dispose, but has also got rid of 4,000,000 francs of capital. "If that state of things should continue," observes DON FRANCISCO, "in six years' time we shall come to beggary." To this the Queen replies, "At that time our son will be King, and the Grandees of Spain do not haggle about money." The *Gaulois* states that a suit for *separation des biens* has been commenced by the Countess GIRGENTI, daughter of Ex-Queen ISABELLA, against her husband, who, she complains, has by his extravagance dissipated the whole of her dowry.

The Paris Police Correctionnelle had pronounced judgment upon the editor and several contributors to the extinct journal *La Réforme*. The charges were mainly founded upon articles which the Court held to be provocative of disorder and contempt for the laws. M. MALESPINE was sentenced to 2,500 francs fine and three months' imprisonment; MM. CLEMENT and VERMOUEL to four months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine; M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS, three months' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine; M. DOUVET to two months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine; MM. GASCHIET and MOREL to one month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine; M. EDMOND BAZIRE, a writer in the *Marseillaise*, was condemned to three months' imprisonment and 200 francs fine for uttering seditious cries and carrying a prohibited weapon—a small poniard. MM. VIDAL and ROGER, successive managers of the *Jocko*, were convicted of publishing political articles without legal authority, and were each fined 1000f. The *Jocko* was declared to be suppressed, but that paper ceased to appear some time since, and has been succeeded by the *Gueux*, of which M. ROGER is the manager. This journal having infringed the law in the same manner as its predecessor had done, M. ROGER was again fined 100f., and the *Gueux* declared to be prohibited from further publication.

ENGLAND.

Medicine as a Profession for Women.

A crowded and fashionable audience, under the presidency of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, assembled March 7, at the Victoria Discussion Society meeting, Architectural Gallery, Conduit-street, to hear a discussion on medicine as a profession for women. Dr. DRYSDALE opened the subject by an excellent paper, in which he argued, firstly, the fitness of women for professional life in general, and secondly, her fitness for the medical profession in particular. Having disposed of the common arguments used by his opponents, he proceeded, by a sketch of modern medical art, to show that the practice of medicine was a pursuit in which any educated woman might engage; that the poor would never be properly attended until women entered the profession; and that female patients at least ought to have the option of calling in a practitioner of either sex. The paper was received with loud cheering. Miss FAITHFULL urged that the chief thing to wonder at was, not that women wished to practice medicine, but that they had ever discontinued a work so essentially womanly. Public opinion was advancing very surely and steadily with regard to the question, and observant persons were convinced that as some women were determined to practice medicine, and others to employ them, they must choose between a system which would render their education imperfect or complete. The argument that the result of the movement would be to displace men was the chief lion in the path of reform, but there were some lesser lions, which though not so dangerous, were very noisy. It was said sometimes that women themselves were not anxious to have women Doctors; but, as a matter of fact, the students who had been trained at the Female Medical College were already employed in maternity cases, and both Miss GARRETT and Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL found more to do than they could accomplish. Her opinion was that women who wished to enter the medical profession were bound to fulfill the same conditions as men, and that the present recognized standard ought not to be lowered. Miss GARRETT recommended all ladies who intended to enter the medical profession to give themselves up wholly to it—it could not be engaged in as a subsidiary work. While there was a public opinion in favor of women physicians, there was a tremendous wall of opposition yet to be encountered. She objected to special schools for female students, because they would disqualify them for consultations and other pursuits where they would naturally have to act with ordinary practitioners. She thought there were no great demands for women practitioners merely as midwives. Her advice to students was to make up their minds for much opposition and hard work, and her opinion was that in the course of time they would triumph. [Cheers.] Dr. Billing, Mr. Levy, Dr. Edmunds, Dr. Chapman, Mrs. Horace St. John, Miss Wallington and Mrs. Robertson Johnston continued the discussion, which was so animated and interesting that it was found necessary to adjourn it to the first Monday in May. The noble Chairman, in acknowledging a vote of thanks moved by Mrs. ROBERTSON JOHNSTON, said he was more convinced than ever, after the admirable speeches of Miss FAITHFULL, Miss GARRETT and Dr. DRYSDALE, of the soundness of the movement, which aimed to open the medical profession to women. It was announced that Sir GEORGE GREY would preside at the April meeting, and that the subject of education would then be discussed.

IRELAND.

Views of Irish Organizations on the Land Question—Remarks of Mr. Gladstone.

On March 5, a deputation of gentlemen representing the Irish National Association, the Tenant League, and other organizations connected with the agitation of the land question in the sister kingdom, waited upon Mr. GLADSTONE at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, to impress upon him their views in regard to the Irish Land bill at present before Parliament. The deputation was accompanied by a large number of Irish representatives, among whom were Mr. George Moore, M. P., Mr. W. H. Gregory, M. P., Hon. Capt. White, M. P., Mr. Johnston, M.P., Mr. McCarthy Downing, M.P., Mr. Maguire, M. P., Mr. Synan, M. P., Mr. McEvoy, M. P., &c. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to the remarks of the deputation, said he was not aware that he had ever committed himself to the statement that there was a surplus population in Ireland. He had certainly heard very decided opinions expressed upon that point, but had not acquiesced in them. In speaking of the famine of 1846-7, he had not connected that calamity with the surplus population of the country, but rather with the extent of the potato cultivation. Having so far set himself right, he had now to thank the members of the deputation for the very kind manner in which they had spoken of him, and for the confidence which they reposed in his efforts and those of Mr. FORTESCUE to legislate for Ireland on the basis of justice. A confidence like theirs was always agreeable and cheering to a Minister, whatever might be the occasion for it, but much more so was it the case in the present instance, when he and his colleagues were engaged in a work which he might well, without exaggeration, describe as one of immeasurable difficulty. He and the other members of the Cabinet were well aware that the bill was not a perfect one, and therefore he was very glad to receive any suggestions they might offer to him for the amendment of its details; but he could assure them that the Cabinet, in fixing the bases of the measure, were actuated with a sincere desire to do the fullest justice to all classes of the Irish people. They had, in fact, had three powers acting upon them, and each in a different direction. They had, in the first place, to consider the opinion of the Irish people, for they felt that if the measure which they brought forward for the settlement of this important question failed to satisfy public opinion in Ireland, it would reflect a shame and a scandal both upon Ministers and Parliament. The Irish people, however, should, in forming their opinion, recollect that the Government had also to satisfy what he might call Imperial opinion—the public opinion of England and Scotland—which would not permit any Government to carry exceptional legislation in the case of Ireland to a point which was calculated to produce a rupture of our social relations. He wished them especially to bear this in mind, as he was aware he had been charged with having said that Ireland was to be governed according to Irish notions. No doubt he did intend to convey that in legislating for Ireland Parliament should act in accordance with public opinion in Ireland, but the sentence quoted did not entirely convey his meaning. What he meant to say was, not that legislation for Ireland should proceed according to the behests of Irish opinion taken by itself, but in conformity with that opinion, as modified and qualified by public opinion in England and by public opinion in Scotland. But far above either Irish public opinion or the public opinion of the other portions of the Imperial Corporation was the principle of justice. Here they had to consider what would be the public opinion of the civilized world generally. There had been, unfortunately, a long and bitter controversy between England and Ireland ever since the Anglo-Norman population of that island, in which the interests of Ireland suffered. The progress, however, of that civilization to which he had alluded had brought about a most gratifying change in the feelings of the English people in regard to their Irish fellow-subjects, and there never was a time when the latter felt more disposed to render the former full justice and redress. The sympathy, too, of the whole civilized world had been in favor of Ireland so long as her cause rested upon justice, but there would be a revulsion of English feeling and a withdrawal of that real sympathy if the Irish people were now, when an honest attempt was being made to do justice to Ireland, to refuse a fair offer, balanced upon the principle he had explained. He would, however, invite the Cabinet to consider carefully the suggestions which had been made to him by the deputation, but beyond that he could not give them any distinctive pledge.

A SAD STORY.

Rum and Ruin—A Wretched Life and a Terrible Death.

A sad case of the terrible results of intemperate habits has just come to notice in New-Jersey. A young man of good family in England, of splendid personal appearance, large in stature, finely limbed, with an intelligent countenance, and a general bearing that denoted culture and genius, became infatuated with the intoxicating cup to such a degree as to neglect business, home, wife and children—in fact, at times to plunge in a series of carousals that threatened health and even life, as well as reputation. Arriving at a penitential stage in this mad career, he determined upon a work of reform. In order to break away from evil associations whose power he dreaded, with the advice and consent of friends and family he left the scenes of his childhood among the hills of Yorkshire, and came to this country, where he hoped to begin life anew among strangers, and make a new home for his wife and little ones. He had not been here many months before the serpent of temptation charmed him back to his old habits. It is said that at first he obtained a clerkship in this City, which was lost through his intemperance and neglect of duties. Then he proceeded to the beautiful village of Passaic, N. J., fourteen miles from this City, where he obtained employment as a teamster, and was well liked. On St. Patrick's Day he came to this City to witness the procession and returned to Passaic very much intoxicated. On Friday, in company with several others, he entered Collyer's Saloon, and asked for drinks for his party, which were refused him. He than sat down in a chair and fell in a stupor and finally slipped down upon the floor in a "dead drunk" condition. In this state he was picked up, laid upon a bed, and left asleep and apparently snoring. After a time, some parties went into the room and not hearing any sound examined him more closely. A ghastly spectacle was presented to their horrified gaze. Extended straight on his back with his head thrown out, throat distended, mouth open and eyes glazed in the glare of death, he lay a corpse. Help was summoned, but, of course, it was of no avail. Yesterday Justice SIMMONS held an inquest, and Dr. TERHUNE made a post-mortem examination of the body, and returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain, brought on by the excessive use of liquor. The remains were buried yesterday. In his pocket was found a letter written by himself to his wife. It was couched in the most affectionate language, and the penmanship and style of composition indicated that he had seen better and more hopeful days. The letter and other souvenirs will be forwarded to his wife in Yorkshire, England. The name of the deceased was EDWARD BOWNE.

The Fine Arts—Pictures Sold and to be Sold.

Two noticeable picture sales took place during the week, one being of a collection of Mr. PRANG, of Boston, and the other of that of Mr. FROST, of Brooklyn. Those pictures belonging to Mr. PRANG, which have been chromoed, brought, as a general thing, about one-half of the price paid for them to the various artists, with the exception of Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON's "Boyhood of Lincoln," which cost $3,000, and which realized $760. The depreciation in this particular instance may be accounted for by the fact that the picture is a disappointing one. Beyond the effect of the glowing lights from the fire, which is finely rendered, there is really nothing in the picture. The loutish lad, reading in the chimney corner, may be LINCOLN or any body else. The countenance is totally devoid of expression.

The sale of Mr. FROST's collection closed last night at the rooms of Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, and was marked by a singular feature in the sale of pictures. Mr. FROST, when the last number on the catalogue had been disposed of last night, expressed in a neat little speech his gratification at the result of the sale, and promised that in a few years more he would, on his return from Europe, offer them another collection, which he hoped would prove equally acceptable. The sales of last night were animated, and may have partaken somewhat of the characteristics of last night's performances at a theater, but it would be unjust to the artistic taste of the unquestionably intelligent audience to say that the results were wholly due to this. A "Highland Scene," not in the catalogue, brought $295; a "New-England Farm-yard," very minute in detail, sold for $310; "The Dancing Jack," by DAMSCHRODER, reached $300; a very remarkable little cabinet picture of "Newport Rocks," by KENSETT, the chief feature of which was the light reflected from the smooth surface of the sea, brought $240; the "Intercepted Letter," by CARL HUBNOR, was sold for $690. An excellent French picture, "The Village School," by EDOUARD MONTINET, was sold for $550. The "Noonday Hour," by JAS. H. HART, brought $250. "Peace," by E. J. BOCKS, brought $300. A scene in the Campagna, by GIFFORD, the "Torre di Schiavi," was sold for $370. An exquisite picture in sentiment and execution, by EASTMAN JOHNSON, was here exhibited to the audience, who received it with a murmur approaching to applause. The title on the catalogue, "Just Awake" expressed the subject very well—a little girl, who had crept from her warm bed on to the pillows, to look at her dolls, perched in a rustic chair at the head of her bed, with just awakened eyes upon the scene. The face is surrounded by the sunniest hair, the sweetest confusion, and the blue eyes wide open. The singularly sweet and innocent expression of the child's face are the distinctive charm of the picture. [illegible] the competition was brisk to the close, when the picture was given to Mr. GILMAN, of the American Tea Company, for $810.

A fine collection of pictures belonging to Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER is now on exhibition at No. [illegible] Broadway. Among them we notice FAUVELET's admirable painting of "Boccacio at the Court of Jane I. of Naples," in which the grouping, drawing, expression and brilliant, but finely blended, coloring, leave nothing to be desired; and SCHAEFEL's "Grand Battle of Walcheren," full of life and action and strong expression. VAN LERIUS' "Esmeralda and Djali" is also here. It is a graceful, charming picture, though cold in color. Among the smaller paintings are TOUSSAINT's "Young Artist," LA PORTE's "Italian Mendicants," a strong picture and evidently a study from life, GEERTZ's "Morning Prayer," "The Warrior's Story" by BACKALOWICZ—about equal to a Messonnier; ACCARD's "Reading the Manuscript," "DAVID COLS' "This is the Best," and TIELJE's "Will you Please, Mamma?" which tells its own story so prettily that we venture to say it will excite a warm competition for its possession. Some fine landscapes by KOEK-KOEK, BRISTOL, WM. HART and others are also on the walls. The sale will occupy two nights, commencing on Wednesday evening next, at 7½.

ALBANY.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-Street Bill—A Strong Feeling on the High Privilege Matter—Gas and Extortionate Gas Companies—Cruelty to Animals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19, 1870.

When the order of resolutions was reached this morning, Mr. BAMBER, of Erie, rose and moved a reconsideration of the vote passing this bill yesterday, and that the motion lie on the table. Mr. M. C. MURPHY at once inquired the object and purpose of this motion—whether it was intended as a censure to Mr. FIELDS for his conduct and action in the House yesterday, or as an attack upon the gentleman who had introduced the bill in the Senate, Senator GENET. Mr. BAMBER replied that his motion had no such object or intention whatever; that it seemed an impression had gone abroad that members here had been whipped into voting for this bill yesterday, and it was desired to remove that impression. Members simply wished the bill kept in possession of the House until the investigation ordered yesterday was completed. The motion prevailed and the bill was laid on the table.

FIELDS VS. AINSWORTH.

There is a strong feeling prevailing that Mr. FIELDS cannot sustain his charges against Mr. AINSWORTH. Certain facts are referred to, calculated to strengthen this view. It appears that the conduct of Mr. FIELDS throughout yesterday was such as cause the belief that he was laboring under some hallucination. Prior to the scene which transpired he asked unanimous consent to introduce or move forward a bill, when Mr. SELKREG rose to say that if he felt disposed to act as discourteously as the gentleman from New-York had the day before, he would object, but he was not. Mr. FIELDS immediately sprang to his feet, and declared that he was not in the House at all on thatday. Every body looked at him in surprise, for every body knew he was present throughout the session. It is said, also, that he made an engagement to meet a number of witnesses that morning, but failed, and on going to his hotel he was not to be found, but it was learned that the Speaker had him in custody all night. Mr. FIELDS went to New-York last evening, it is said, despite the fact that the investigation should have been pursued at once, and the result announced. All these things were matters of universal comment this morning.

GAS AND EXTORTIONATE GAS COMPANIES.

New-York City is not the only place in which gas consumers feel themselves grossly imposed upon by gas companies. The citizens of Troy have concentrated their grievances and complaints, and, through their Common Council, today came before the Legislature for relief. They ask that the Committee on Cities institute an investigation as to the quality of the gas furnished, and also as to whether they are not required to pay extortionate prices. It is doubtful whether the investigation will result in anything affording relief, although it has the energetic support of the member from Troy, Mr. FLAGG. So long as gas is measured by the meters used, and the records on which are taken off by the class of men sent around for that purpose, just so long will consumers find cause for complaint as to the charges, while the quality of the gas will always be governed by the cupidity and covetousness of the Companies.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The bill to amend the act to prevent cruelty to animals was gone through with in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Mr. BURNS made some verbal amendments to the bill, but it retains the principle he has aimed at from the first, namely, to protect employes from arrest and incarceration when the employers are really the guilty parties. Mr. BEEBE opposed the bill on the ground that parties guilty of cruelty will be apt to escape punishment; but it is clear if the bill is properly perfected no such result will follow.

SHORT OF MEMBERS.

The House ran along with General Orders until it was discovered there were but sixty members present, when a motion to adjourn was put and carried. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

On motion of Mr. CULLEN, the bill relative to dockets of judgments and other papers in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County was referred to the Sub-committee of the Whole, to be reported complete.

REPORTS.

Reports were received as follows:

By Mr. PATRICK—Regulating the fare of horse railroads in Brooklyn. By Mr. BLAIR—Amending the charter of the South Side (Long Island) Railroad, allowing the building of branch tracks, and to use dummy engines in the State. By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Regulating the investment of the several funds of the State. By Mr. CULLEN—Incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art; also, the New-York Young Men's Christian Association. By Mr. BURNS—Relative to the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The report of the Select Committee to inquire into the leases and uses of the waters of the canals of the State, appointed at the last session, was received and ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HOVER—Incorporating the East River and Bushwick Underground Railroad Company. By Mr. CULLEN—Regulating the Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Companies. By Mr. BURNS (for Mr. HAGEMAN)—Incorporating the New-York Warehouse and Transportation Company. By Mr. [illegible]—Relative to the sale of bread in the City of New-York; also, amending the Mechanics' Lien law for New-York City. By Mr. CAMPBELL—Reorganization of the Metropolitan Fire Department of New-York City.

THE UP-TOWN CROSS-STREET RAILWAY.

Mr. BAMBER moved that the vote passing the New-York One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railroad bill be reconsidered, and that the motion be laid on the table. Mr. M. C. MURPHY inquired whether this was intended as a censure on Mr. FIELDS' action yesterday, or on the author, Senator GENET, who introduced the bill in the Senate. Mr. BAMBER replied that his desire was to remove an impression that the members were whipped into voting for the bill, and to keep it over until the conclusion of the investigation ordered yesterday. The motion was carried and the bill laid on the table.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House, in Committee, disposed of the following bills, as noted:

To amend the act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. [illegible]

The House [illegible]

"[illegible] for hope!" she said,
[illegible] ere the bloom was old:
The crimson wine was poor and cold
By her mouth's richer red.

"A cup for love!" how low,
How soft the words; and all the while
Her blush was rippling with a smile,
Like Summer after snow.

"A cup for memory!"
Cold cup that one must drain alone:
While Autumn winds are up and moan
Across the barren sea.

Hope, memory, love:
Hope for fair morn, and love for day,
And memory for the evening gray,
And solitary dove.
CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

ONLY A BABY SMALL.

Only a baby small,
Dropt from the skies;
Only a laughing face,
Two sunny eyes;
Only two cherry lips,
One chubby nose;
Only two little hands,
Ten little toes.

Only a golden head,
Curly and soft;
Only a tongue that wags
Loudly and oft;
Only a little brain,
Empty of thought;
Only a little heart,
Troubled with naught.

Only a tender flower
Sent us to rear;
Only a life to love
While we are here;
Only a baby small,
Never at rest;
Small, but how dear to us,
God knoweth best.
—*From "Poems," by* MATTHIAS BARR.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE SUN.

FROM THE SPANISH OF FERNAN CABALLERO.

BY R. S. FABER.

It was sunset, and the bells of the city of Seville were ringing, while many pious hearts raised themselves toward heaven in that hour which is dedicated by the Church to the remembrance of the dead. All around lay cold, silent and gloomy in the increasing darkness of a December night; a thick curtain of clouds concealed the stars, which, as some poet says, are the eyes with which heaven looks on earth.

In the drawing-room of one of the beautiful houses of Seville, called by strangers palaces, before a stove in which there glowed bright as torch-light a cheerful fire of olive-wood, was seated a lady, wrapped in the sad and solemn thoughts which fill the hours and darkness of night. She only heard the groaning of the wind, which was dealing destruction on the oranges in the garden, and which, coming down the chimney of the stove, fell upon the flames, which sunk trembling down, and scattered through the room masses of flickering light. The solitude seemed to oppress her; and as if some good genius was busying himself to prevent its [illegible], the door flew open, a figure appearing in the shadow the sight of which must have been pleasing, inasmuch as on seeing it the lady made a gesture and uttered an exclamation of joy, and rose to meet it.

The new comer was an elderly lady, rather short and dark, whose animated manner and bright lively eyes showed that years had passed over this youthful and energetic nature without impairing it, and without its mistress noticing them.

"Well, Marchioness," said she, "to come such a distance as it is from my house to yours, one wants love and a carriage."

"Love has been enough for you; and how grateful I am to you for it! Now I know the truth contained in the proverb, 'Love pays itself with love.' To think of coming out in such a night as this!"

"I had no other, my child," replied her friend. "Do you know," she added, "that I have been looking at you, and have seen that you have a languid air, as the poets of the day say, which does not by any means become you? If your friend, the Baron de Saint Preaux, had seen you, he would say that, stretched as you are in your seat before the fire, you look like the statue of Loyalty weeping before a burning throne."

"Truly," replied the Marchioness, laughing, "the throne that is burning here was only that of a linnet."

"If Joaquin Becquer were to see you, he would certainly take you as a model for some picture of the Widow of Padilla," returned she who had just entered.

"This pleasantry, which abounds in you like merriment in children, gives me great relief," replied the Marchioness, with resignation.

"Sir ROBERT BRUCE would say, if he saw you, that spleen was the only thing you praised as making any real progress in the world."

"But, my friend," answered the Marchioness, "when penalties are fixed——"

"If you talk to me of penalties, I'm off double-quick," interrupted the lady; "I have a whole troop of them at your disposal, which I left behind me at home when I set out. I am come that we may kill a few moments in dainty converse, as the fine talkers say, extravagant as they already are among us. Let us leave laments for Passion Week."

"In no wise will you entertain me better and more to my taste," replied the Marchioness, "than by telling me the story of that lovely woman who owed to her extraordinary beauty the name by which she was so well known."

"The 'Daughter of the Sun?' It is true I promised to relate it to you; and it is also certain that no one could tell it with greater accuracy than myself, since I learned it in the Island of Leon, the scene of her triumph, where I passed my early life, my father being Captain-General of the district."

The two friends seated themselves before the stove and stirred up the fire, and the Marchioness prepared to listen with eager curiosity to the following story.

The Lady —— was left a widow with an only daughter, of such marvelous beauty that she gained the name of the "Daughter of the Sun," by which she became well known. Her mother brought her up apart from the world, in solitude and seclusion, keeping unceasing watch over her treasure, until she intrusted her to the hands of a worthy and honorable man, who, by uniting himself to the beautiful girl, bestowed on her his name and property. Don A. F. was a man of some merit, and the "Daughter of the Sun" married him without either wishing for or opposing the match; she followed in this instance the bidding of her mother, who had never met with any opposition from her obedient daughter.

The newly-married pair had for some time enjoyed unclouded happiness, when an event, unnecessary to mention, obliged Don A. F. to take a voyage to the Havannah. Then it was that he begged his mother-in-law to take charge of [illegible] daughter, and removed her from Cadiz during his absence. This he did because at that time—it was in the year 1764—Cadiz was a very wealthy city, and gold drew after it all the luxury, vanities, passions and intoxicating pleasures which usually accompany it. So to be far from this hot-bed of temptation and danger, Don A. F. begged them to remove to the island, where were the arsenal and naval station, and which was left almost deserted since Cadiz attracted every thing in its own immediate vicinity.

While a vessel sailed slowly out of the bay of Cadiz a carriage with four horses, whose bells jingled merrily, hurried swiftly along the causeway which leads from Cadiz to the island, and which rises up between two seas, which at high tide so nearly unite that the causeway looks more like a bridge than a road.

In the carriage were two ladies; the one old, and whose features showed traces of care and anxiety, the other young and beautiful, whose face was bathed in tears. In front of them sat a young negress, the attendant and companion from infancy of the lady who was weeping, and by her absurd remarks and [illegible] she contrived that before they got far from Cadiz the tears of her mistress [illegible] dry, and a smile began to take the [illegible] which had before burst [illegible] lips.

The Island of Leon is a long, narrow town, [illegible] with its arsenals, docks, rope-walks, shipwrights' yards and machinery, seems like the sailor's wife in her solitude, seated on the beach and gazing at the sea.

The carriage stopped before a handsome house which, like most in the town, was built of stone, with marble pavement and doors of mahogany. In front of the street door opened that leading into the garden. A corridor led to this, with pillars of marble, between which had been trained jasmines, honeysuckles and garlands of roses, forming together festoons of flowers, which swung to and fro in the air. Narrow paths, paved with brick, divided the garden into four parts. The walls were concealed beneath a thick veal of creepers. In the center of the garden was a Summer-house, so completely covered by passion flowers, that in the twilight it looked more like a grotto than an arbor. In the middle of it was a little marble Cupid on a pedestal, who held one hand over his arrows, and imposed silence by placing a finger of the other on his lips.

It was in this summer-house that the "Daughter of the Sun" passed many long and solitary hours. Sometimes, after moments of prolonged silence, Francisca, her negress, would say to her:

"This boy, my lady, makes signs to us to keep silence. But it would be better if he were to bid us speak, since we are forgetting how to do so. My master in his ship has the dangers of the sea and storm, but here we have nothing but flowers."

The "Daughter of the Sun" sighed and answered:

"My husband thinks that,

Where there are two who love each other dearly,
What pleases one must please the other clearly."

Thus passed the life of this lady, who unfortunately had not been accustomed to occupy her time and mind with anything. She wanted a life of activity, the power of flitting, as it were, from flower to flower like a butterfly.

One day the beautiful recluse was seated at her window fanning herself. Francisca, stretched on the floor, was amusing herself by dyeing the hair of her mistress' white dog with indigo water.

"Do you know, my mistress," she said suddenly, "that the officer, the commander in the royal navy, who follows us when we go to mass, has moved into the house opposite?"

The "Daughter of the Sun," on hearing the words of the negress, involuntarily turned her head and saw in the balcony of the house to which Paca alluded a young man, who perceiving at this instant that she fixed her gaze upon him, saluted her with that grace and politeness which has always distinguished the officers of the royal navy.

The reproof which the "Daughter of the Sun" was going to administer to her attendant died away upon her lips when she saw the young man, since she had already bestowed somewhat too much notice upon him. So Francisca proceeded:

"He is called Don Carlos de las Navas; he is five-and-twenty years old, and is the best officer in the division. He is so good and so open-hearted that all the world loves him."

"You seem to be very much interested in all that concerns this gentleman," said her mistress, interrupting her. "But since all this is no business of mine, keep it for yourself and other inquisitive persons."

"See what a blue dog my mistress has here," said the abashed damsel, to distract her attention.

But the thoughts of the "Daughter of the Sun" were fixed neither on her blue dog nor black servant. For some days a handsome young man had followed her wherever she went; she saw him every-where, in the street, at church, in her thoughts and dreams. Now she discovered him lodging in the house opposite her own; they had mentioned his name; she had almost formed an acquaintance with him by means of a greeting she had not been able to prevent.

It is superfluous to add that Las Navas, who was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time, had, on seeing the "Daughter of the Sun," conceived for her one of those passions which, at a time when politics did not altogether absorb men's attentions, filled their whole souls, and urged them to attempt impossibilities.

For a long time all his efforts were in vain, for into the "Daughter of the Sun" had been instilled religious principles, which if they do not always suffice, in consequence of human frailty, to enable us to avoid committing a sin, yet always have the power to amend and correct it. Las Navas was in despair; the "Daughter of the Sun," on her part, had exchanged her former calmness and dislike for a sorrow which continually consumed her. Francisca, the negress, full of compassion for the sufferings of both, and yielding to the uncivilized instincts of her race, without reflecting on the wrongful origin of these voluntary sufferings, or on the disastrous consequences of her injudicious compliance with their wishes gave way to the entreaties of Las Navas, and one night when her mistress was sadly sitting in the garden in the summer-house, she opened for him a little door which was there, and which opened on to the Albina—a solitary and marshy tract of land extending between the island and the sea.

It is a very well-known fact that it is the first step which costs one so dear. The door which the negress had so imprudently opened, was now opened every night. In that gallery, lately so lonely and desolate, among those flowers lately so despised, and in the light of that moon but a short time ago so slighted, the lovers spent nights of enchantment, the happiness of which lulled even conscience to sleep. Thus passed a year.

It then happened that the Captain-General of the Department, who had gone to Jerez, suddenly died there, and the whole brigade had to go over to that town to attend the funeral. This absence, short though it was to be, caused deep sorrow to two beings who could only exist in the same atmosphere, and for whom absence was a compound of grief and disquietude, of anxiety and jealous fears.

On the evening of the second day after, the "Daughter of the Sun" was sitting in the garden corridor; Francisca was at her feet. The moon was rising clear and peaceful, like a heart free from passions and troubles.

"My lady," said Francisca, suddenly starting up, "here is the young Señor de las Navas. Did you not hear his signal?"

"'Tis not possible," answered the "Daughter of the Sun," in agitation, and with a beating heart.

"Listen, listen," replied the negress.

The "Daughter of the Sun" listened, and heard distinctly the peculiar whistle with which Las Navas used to make known his presence.

Francisca hastened to find the key of the little door, which she then ran and opened, and Las Navas wrapped in his cloak entered with hurried steps.

But Francisca was unable to close the door again, for two men pushed it open, came in, and pursued after Las Navas.

Overwhelmed and paralyzed with terror, the negress could neither move nor cry out. The men who had entered overtook Las Navas, and before he could defend himself or parry the blow, they struck him with their daggers in the breast. Las Navas fell without a groan. When the assassins saw him stretched upon the ground they fled.

For some time the most profound silence reigned throughout the place; the dumb witness to the deed, Francisca, remained paralyzed under the double influence of fear and horror. The "Daughter of the Sun," lay senseless on the marble steps of the gallery; Las Navas gave not a sign of life. The moon illumined the garden with her calm, silvery light; the flowers filled it with their perfume.

After a time Francisca recovered herself, and, roused by the acute anguish which succeeded to her former feeling of intense horror, she turned toward her mistress, whom she saw already dishonored and ruined, embraced her in her arms, roused her, and strove to comfort her.

"My lady, my lady!" she exclaimed, "you are undone if they find this body here. Your honor depends upon what we can do in these few moments; and they are numbered. We must carry away this corpse, which will compromise you if found. Courage! my mistress, courage! If you do not do this for your own sake, do it for my master's. Let us carry away the corpse to avoid scandal and reproach. Help me to drag it to the Albina, for I cannot do it myself."

And the energetic negress seized on her unhappy mistress, and compelled her to assist in dragging the body to the Albina.

"Enough; I can do no more," groaned her mistress.

"But, my lady," replied the negress, sorrowfully, "do you wish to appear in a court of justice?"

And the two, suppressing their grief, [illegible] Then she returned to her mistress, and seeing her stretched out as pale and motionless as though her bed were her coffin, she fell on her knees and, raising her trembling hands toward her, burst into tears and sobs, exclaiming:

"Oh, my mistress, I have ruined you!"

"No, Francisca, no," murmured her mistress, "you have saved me."

And throwing one of her ivory-white arms round the ebony neck of the negress, she drew her toward her, bursting into tears.

"Dawn is now coming," said Francisca, a short time after; and she went to open the windows to put an end as soon as possible to that dreadful night.

However much poets may say—and as a rule they only know about the dawn by hearsay—daybreak is a gloomy time. When the day closes, every thing makes ready for repose; when it dawns, every thing prepares for toil and suffering. The light of day illumines a city of the dead; such brilliance in the heavens, and such silence on the earth, form a painful contrast. The beautiful and silent "Daughter of the Sun" appeared on this morning to be without life.

Francisca had compelled her to get up and sit at her window as usual, in order to avoid all suspicion. The negress herself kept going in and out of the room.

"What is the report?" asked her mistress, in a low voice.

"There is none as yet," replied Francisca, in the same tone.

"Sacred Heaven! That abandoned corpse!" groaned the wretched lady.

Francisca wrung her hands, and made a sign to her to be silent, pointing to her mother, who was calmly praying at the sofa.

Suddenly were heard the brilliant and lively strains of military music. It was the brigade returning from Jerez.

Every note of the music which she had so often heard when the man whom she loved, and who was now a lifeless and abandoned corpse in the Albina, came marching at the head of the brigade; every one of these notes was a dagger, which smote and pierced the heart of the unhappy woman whose very anguish was a crime.

Suddenly she ceased to groan, and remained perfectly silent; her eyes opened wide and became fixed with terror; a convulsive trembling took possession of her, and her only action was to extend her arm with a gesture of horror toward the street. Francisca rushed to the window, and following with her eyes the direction pointed out by the arm and looks of her mistress, she saw—saw, leading his brigade, Las Navas, who at this instant raised his head, smiled, and saluted his mistress gaily! Francisca gave a groan and fell down senseless; the "Daughter of the Sun," beside herself, called upon Heaven, imploring mercy, and in a loud voice related what had happened the preceding night. They thought her mad, and her mother bade a doctor be summoned; but Francisca, on coming to herself, confirmed her mistress' story. They hasten to the Albina; but no corpse was to be found there. They question Las Navas; he had not left or been able to leave Jerez—a fact which his comrades unanimously confirmed.

The "Daughter of the Sun," after her recovery from a long illness, wrote to her husband, confessing her fault, and entreating his forgiveness and permission to retire into a convent and there do penance. Her husband gave her consent, and the "Daughter of the Sun" took the vail in the convent of the Descalzas of Cadiz, where, after a life of exemplary virtue, she died as a saint. Francisca followed her to the convent.

"And how was the mystery explained?" asked the Marchioness of her friend, with deep interest, when the latter had concluded her story.

"It was never explained so far as the incredulous were concerned," replied she; "but to believing hearts it commended itself immediately."—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

NOTE.—This is a true story. The "Daughter of the Sun" was born in 1742, and died as a nun of the Descalza order at Cadiz in 1801, at the age of fifty-eight.

THE PARSON OF THE OLD NOVELISTS.—In the modern rage for historical gossip, the passion for intruding into old-world secrets and realizing obsolete manners, it is remarkable how little we can get to know of the social life of the clergy of but a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago. The most curious and determined investigation always comes to a stop here. We hear a great deal about the politicians, the wits, the squires, the courtiers, the actors, the beaux and belles, the footmen, the waiting women of the last century, but the social life of the clergy is still all but a *terra incognita*. It has no historian, no diarist, no chronicler; and—perhaps what more than all accounts for the blank—it has no fiction devoted to its delineation; none, that is, in comparison with the enormous mass of literature dedicated to the portrayal of clerical life and character in our own time. Mr. TROLLOPE alone, the self-constituted bard and laureate of the clergy, presents more pictures of clerical character than the whole fiction of the world up to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Accustomed as people now are to get their ideas of the class, beyond their own limited experience, from the novelist, they naturally turn to the pages of fiction for information as to a past period. There is not, indeed, an absolute blank. But the invariable reference, by every inquirer, to Parson ADAMS and Parson TRULLIBER shows how circumscribed is the field. RICHARDSON, to be sure, has his parsons, but he throws none of his invention and an undue share of his prose into them. They are mere conventionalities, and tell us nothing, being simply reflections of the virtues or the villanies of their patrons and employers. GOLDSMITH'S Dr. Primrose we feel to be himself; we can scarcely accept any part of his delightful book as a picture of manners; it is the one novel from which we do not require this sort of truth. Even the plays of the time that come down to us tell us nothing. Parson ADAMS resents the scraps of wit against the clergy quoted from plays of his day, and wonders Government does not interfere; but few of these survive. The real wits, little respect as they showed for morals, as a rule let religion and the parson alone, probably because the parson occupied no place in the mind of the fashionable world. The clergy, as a body, were not interesting to the readers and critics of the period. Wherever there are good livings there will be men of family and social consideration; but the wits wrote for London and of London, and knew uncommonly little about the more dignified components of country society. Their stock idea of the parson seems to have belonged to the curate order of the profession, the chaplain, and perhaps the Ordinary of Newgate. To the mass of the people, on the other hand, especially the rustic population, the clergy then represented religion and learning, at a time when learning was reverenced more than it has been since, and Latin was a mystery, an innocent, nay salutary, branch of the black art.—*Saturday Review.*

A DELICATE QUESTION.—We find the following in the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* for April: "A lady by birth and education asks advice on a matter relating to 'the little refinements of life.' She says a friend who naturally shrinks from writing on the subject herself is puzzled how to act under the circumstances described. Is it not rude, at least, for a gentleman, when the ladies of his family present the cheek to be kissed, to look scrutinizingly at his fair relatives? Of course it is not intended that he should look away, but there is a nice distinction; and some idea may be given of the manner, which is the subject of complaint, by stating that it has an appearance as though the person had been accustomed to associate with people having eruptive skins, and that he was looking out for a clear place to fix his kiss upon. Now, the wife and daughters of the person alluded to are remarkable for their brilliant complexion. He is a 'gentleman,' according to the world's esteem, but is deficient in those finer qualities which enable superior men to appreciate the more delicate susceptibilities of women. He has been playfully joked on the subject, but it has had no effect—such is the obtuseness of some male natures—and to make a serious matter of it would be to give the signal for a domestic feud. This man is one of those who are utterly incapable of judging of their own acts as they affect others. He thinks what he does is right, and nobody has any right to complain; in fact, everybody must pocket such things as 'feelings' and 'affronts.' This is why some women of refined natures, in being compelled to associate with the coarse-grained animal man—when his lower

[illegible] of readers will greatly oblige.

SHELLEY'S MARRIED LIFE.

It has been written (by Georges Sand, we think, in *Jacques*) that "in this world one only loves one's like;" and, upon the whole, we are inclined to believe that this is true, especially when applied to mental qualifications. SHELLEY did not, we think, entertain much of an affection for his first wife; but he undoubtedly loved his second, for in MARY GODWIN he found "his like." SHELLEY evidently married too young; and the consequences were that his first union proved an unhappy one. His marriage with HARRIET WESTBROOK was a mistake throughout; and although he does not appear to have treated her unkindly or neglected her during the time she was living with him, still it is plain to see that she was unfit to be the wife of such a divinely-gifted man, and that he only barely tolerated her. His marriage with her was, we repeat, a mistake; and we do not think it is likely he would have entered into the alliance if he had been in a less unsettled state. It will be recollected that he had just been expelled from Oxford. The history of his short engagement is as follows. (We quote from the *Memorials*.) "Discarded by his father, SHELLEY was now left in considerable pecuniary embarrassment. He took lodgings in Poland-street; but was often without the means of meeting the current expenses of the day. His sisters, who were aware of this, saved their pocket-money, and, from time to time, sent secretly to their brother the fruits of their loving economy. This was the origin of a new phase in SHELLEY's existence. The Miss SHELLEYS were at that period at school at Brompton, and among the pupils was a very handsome girl named HARRIET WESTBROOK. To her (as her parents resided in London) was consigned the task of conveying the little sums of money to SHELLEY, on whose susceptible fancy she dawned as a celestial being, illumining the dingy lodgings he inhabited. During the young lady's holiday SHELLEY was a constant and welcome visitor at the house of her father; and on HARRIET's recovery from a slight indisposition, the young poet was chosen to escort her back to school.... To the wild eloquence of the enthusiast who claimed it as his mission to regenerate the world, and to give it freedom from its shackles, which had been too long endured, and which barred its progress to indefinite perfectibility, HARRIET had, in their many interviews in London, lent a well-pleased ear; and when the day came for her return to the Brompton seminary, these new lights seemed to her to have a practical bearing on the forms and discipline of her boarding school. She therefore petitioned her father to be allowed to remain at home. On his refusal she wrote to SHELLEY; and in a sad and evil hour for both, this girl, who had thrown herself upon his protection, and 'with whom he was not in love,' became his wife." HARRIET was sixteen; SHELLEY, nineteen. From London they went to Edinburgh, (they were married at Gretna Green, we believe,) and shortly afterward to York; thence to Keswick, to Wales, to Dublin, to a small cottage in Berkshire, (where economy was to be studied,) and back to London. "During their residence in the latter town," (York,) says Lady SHELLEY, "a new inmate was added to their circle in the person of the elder Miss WESTBROOK—a visitor whose presence was in many respects unfortunate. From strength of character and disparity of years (for she was much older than HARRIET) she exercised a strong influence over her sister; and this influence was used without much discretion, and with little inclination to smooth the difficulties or promote the happiness of the young couple." This interesting sister-in-law (who, by the by, if HOGG is to be believed, was remarkable for two things—a habit of combing her back hair on the slightest provocation, and an immoderate use of the expression, "What ever would Miss WARNE say?") was no doubt a continual drawback to SHELLEY's domestic happiness; and as HARRIET appears not to have had sufficient strength of mind to assert herself in her own house, matters were made worse. It would have been better for all parties concerned, or, at least, for SHELLEY and his wife, if this insufferable sister-in-law had been floated down the Ouse, as suggested by SHELLEY's friend, HOGG. "Dear HARRIET," says this gentleman, "how nicely that dearest ELIZA would spin down the river! How sweetly she would turn round and round, like that log of wood! And, gracious heaven! what would Miss WARNE say?"

Anyhow, she was a nuisance to SHELLEY's household, and she ought to have been sent packing. When she did at last go, "the poet," says HOGG, "exulted with a malicious pleasure that he had fairly planted her at last." One of the WESTBROOK family was beginning to be too much for SHELLEY, with her lackadaisical half-bred manner, and eternal reading aloud of books that she did not at all understand, varied with dissertations on matricide, suicide, rick-burning, &c. She was out of her proper sphere; a grave mistake had been committed; and the woman who should have been coquetting with intectual bagmen at her father's coffee-house, was the wife, not the companion—that she could never be—of a great and divine poet. "Towards the close of 1813," says Lady SHELLEY, "estrangements, which for some time had been slowly growing between Mr. and Mrs. SHELLEY, came to a crisis. Separation ensued; and Mrs. SHELLEY returned to her father's house. Here she gave birth to her second child." It would be useless to attempt to palliate SHELLEY's conduct. MARY SHELLEY, with her usual nobility of nature, refused to do that. If she did not tell the truth boldly and deliberately, she at least placed the matter in such a light that there was no room left for doubt. He had been visiting at the Godwins' for some time previously, and MARY GODWIN had made a deep impression upon him. She was, perhaps the one woman in the world worthy of being his companion, and a pitiless fate had kept them apart from each other. The desertion of HARRIET SHELLEY was the only way in which the obstacle to their companionship could be surmounted. MARY GODWIN plighted her troth to SHELLEY over her mother's grave, and SHELLEY (there is no other word for it) deserted his wife. This was a source of the greatest pain to the poet, and his happiness was clouded by the intolerable thought that there was another woman in the world hungering for his love—the mother of his children, the companion of his early struggles and aspirations—a woman, moreover, that he could not love, but only pity with a pity divine. At length the sad end came. His wife committed suicide, to which she had always been predisposed. "Never," says Lady SHELLEY, "during all his (SHELLEY's) after life did the shade depart which had fallen on his gentle and sensitive nature from the self-wrought grave of the companion of his early youth." HARRIET SHELLEY sought destruction in the waters of the Serpentine; SHELLEY was drowned by the capsizing of his yacht in the bay of Spezia. The despair and suspense of MARY SHELLEY, as she waited to hear the fate of her husband, was terrible. She rushed into Lord BYRON's room "with a face of marble, and refused to be calmed or comforted. BYRON afterward informed Lady BLESSINGTON that he never saw anything in dramatic tragedy to equal the terror of Mrs. SHELLEY's appearance on that day."

Retribution of an avenging power, that wreaks punishment on the heads of the guilty. Can a sadder picture be imagined? On the one side, MARY SHELLEY wildly pacing the shore of the Bay of Spezia, and beseeching the sea to give up its dead; on the other, HARRIET SHELLEY, with the mad energy of a despairing woman, rushing to the banks of the Serpentine and plunging wildly into its waters! Despite the tragedy, it would have been a great loss to the world if MARY GODWIN and SHELLEY had not come together. She, as we have before declared, was the woman born to be his companion and wife; and although she was but sixteen years of age when she joined him, she was altogether suited to him—great poet that he was. MARY SHELLEY was the daughter of WILLIAM GODWIN and MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT (they had not been wedded,) and from her earliest years had been brought up in the belief that marriage was an unnecessary contract. "To her," we are quoting the *Memorials*, "as they met one eventful day in St. Pancras churchyard, by her mother's grave, BYSSHE in burning words poured forth the tale of his wild past; how he had suffered, how he had been [illegible] *Memorials* will prove, was the pledge of redemption." She was indeed a true wife, a companion to him; with an intellect nearly the equal of his own, she combined the graces and virtues of a true woman. She would listen to no scandal against him. She could face danger for him, as the following passage from one of her letters to him will prove: "I wrote to you with far different feelings, last night, beloved friend. Our bark is indeed 'tempest-tost;' but love me as you have ever done, and God preserve my child to me, and our enemies shall not be too much for us. Consider well if Florence be a fit residence for us. I love, I own, to face danger; but I would not be imprudent." MARY SHELLEY was left a widow at the early age of twenty-four. A more noble hearted or more intellectual woman never breathed; and the insipidity and meanness of HARRIET's character stand out the more prominently when contrasted with her own generous and fearless disposition.—*Belgravia.*

TRAGIC END OF A MASK.—Toward midnight, when all were half mad with wine, DE GUISAY suggested a mask. These things, rough as they were, were usually prearranged. Everybody knew when to look for the maskers, and, in most instances, who they were. But the marriage had been too hasty for this; nobody now expected any thing of the kind, and the King took the hint all the more eagerly. He retired, unobserved by the crowd, with DE GUISAY and four other wild ones—scions all of the noblest houses in France. The projector of mischief had a quantity of tow and a pitch-pot in readiness, and the tight dresses of the group were speedily covered with a very good imitation of the shaggy hide of the bear. Masks for the face were always at hand, and thus the travestie was effected in a very few minutes. Five of the gang were then bound together by means of silken rope cut from the tapestry, and the sixth, the King, led them into the hall, where the thing took amazingly. "Who are they?" was the general cry; but, of course, nobody could tell. At this instant entered the wildest of all the wild Dukes of ORLEANS. Hearing of the superior order of the fun going on at the palace, he had left his own amusements in another quarter, and hurried thither. He found the torch-bearers ranged close along the walls, and the inquisitive company gathered round the maskers. "Who are they?" hiccoughed the three-parts intoxicated Prince. "We'll soon find that out." And snatching a torch from one of the bearers he staggered forward. Some gentlemen attempted to stay him, but he was obstinate and quarrelsome, and refused to be restrained, except by main force; and as this was not to be thought of with a prince of the blood, however fuddled or mischievous, they gave way. The Prince lowered his torch to examine the nearest of the maskers. But hand and foot being equally unsteady, he brough the flame in contact with the tow, and the group was instantly in a bright flame. Presence of mind, or common sobriety on the part of spectators or actors, might have averted the result. But there was none of the latter there, and but two instances of the former. The youthful consort of the aged Duke of BERRY seized the King, and enveloped him in her ample robe; thus he was saved. Another of the maskers, the young Lord of NANTOUILLET, noted for strength and agility, rent the silken rope with a wrench of his strong teeth—pitched himself like a meteor through the next window, and plunging into a cistern in the court, escaped with scarce a scar. As for the other four, they dragged hither and thither through the horrified mob, fighting with each other and the flame, and uttering the most awful shrieks. Men who had gone unfaltering through a hundred fights sickened at the sight, and women fainted by scores. Roused by the uproar, all Paris was soon afoot in wild excitement, and crowded round the palace. A hundred reports were current—that the Princes were engaged in deadly strife being the one most credited. At last the flame burnt out, and the four maskers lay a black and writhing heap on the floor.—*Cornhill.*

THE SUPREME MOMENT.—The death of GOTTSCHALK while at the piano, in the act of performing his famous composition, "La Morte," is by no means the first circumstance of its kind related in dramatic and musical history. We recall immediately MOLIERE and his "Malade Imaginaire." The chief personage in the comedy is a sick man, which part was played by the author himself. It was the fourth night of the run. MOLIERE, weak and ailing, went on for the character, and got through it until the scene came in which his "business" was to fall as if dead. This he did so well that the audience, as well as the persons in the play, were deceived. But, alas! it was no acting, for the poor dramatist was dead in truth. So says BAYLE's account; but in another book there is a statement that MOLIERE was attacked in the scene where he speaks of rhubarb and senna—passing himself off for a physician—the blood gushing from his mouth and nostrils, and his limbs quivering with convulsion. He was taken home, and his sufferings ceased forever two hours afterward. In biographical history there are some names especially interesting to readers of all tastes. One of these is poor WILMOT, the Earl of Rochester, of whom HAWTHORNE speaks so tenderly in his English travels; and another Captain FARQUHAR. FARQUHAR died during the run of his "Beaux Stratagem"—perhaps his very best work. "Look on them kindly," said he in his letter to WILKES, speaking of his two little children, soon to be fatherless, "for the sake of him who was to the last hour of his life thine." With HUGHES it was more singular still. He died in an hour after he received the account of the success of his "Siege of Damascus." MOODY, the tragedian, fell a corpse in the very middle of his performance of *Claudio*, in SHAKESPEARE'S "Measure for Measure." He had been very melancholy for some time on account of the loss of some member of his family, and on the evening of the play was more than once seen to retire to his dressing-room and weep. But his impersonation was much better than it had ever been before—so much so, indeed, that his fellow-actors remarked it. At last—in the scene where *Isabella* bids him prepare for execution, and he answers in those beautiful lines beginning, "Ay, but to die and go we know not where"—he suddenly became faint and fell to the stage. The audience for a moment imagined it was a new point, and applauded accordingly. But the truth was very soon made manifest. *Claudio's* heart had burst with grief! Somewhat similar was the death of JOHN PALMER, for whom SHERIDAN may be said to have written "The School for Scandal." The bill of the night was "The Stranger." PALMER, who had been, like MOODY, beset with melancholy for some time before, played the gloomy *Count* in the early acts with unusual effect. After uttering the line, "There is another and a better world," with most touching pathos, he suddenly paused, closed his eyes, and leaned upon the *Francis* of the night, Mr. WHITFIELD. He had spoken his last words upon earth. EDMUND KEAN's last appearance was in "Othello," of which occasion BARRY CORNWALL and Mr. HAWKINS have given very touching accounts. It seems that all had gone well until the third act; gleams of the old fire had flashed forth and electrified the house as in the early days, and many hoped to see the tragedian yet recover and play many times again. But when he came to those grand lines—

Oh! now, forever,
Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell content!

he paused. Then pealed forth in tones solemn and sweet as the wailing of an organ—tones so full of love, so wild with vain regret—that eternal adieu to happiness, in which we have the heavings of a breaking heart, the despairing lament of a lost soul. He proceeded slowly, slowly, until the music of the last cadence became but a breath—"Othello's occupation's gone!" It was over! The house rose frantically. "Speak to them, CHARLES," whispered the actor to his son; "I am dying!" And so he was. Yet another strange anecdote may be related of this fatal coincidence in death: An American actress, whose name we have forgotten, was performing the part of *Mrs. Sheppard* in the drama of "Jack Sheppard." In one scene her business was to stab herself. "Now," said she laughingly to some one in the wing just before entering the stage, "I will go on and be killed, and then go home." Thoughtless jest! She had scarcely stepped forward three feet before a heavy [illegible] and their [illegible] tendency [illegible] the parts they were [illegible] of strong nervous temperament lose their identity in this [illegible] so as to give way to violent fits in the very middle of a scene, as, for instance, the late Mr. BROOKE on several occasions,—or to a more dangerous madness, as sometimes beset the elder BOOTH in "Richard the Third;" but the instances we have related of instant death from excess of emotion (or whatever it may be called) are the only ones recorded.—*The Galaxy, April number.*

GARIBALDI ON MARRIAGE.—Of a surety the most holy and the closest tie in all the human family is marriage. It binds together two beings of an opposite sex for life, and makes them, if they be but worthy of that condition, supremely happy. We say if they be worthy advisedly, because that solemn right should only be contracted with the mutual purpose that each is to seek the happiness of the other, and such a union has for its base true love—that is, celestial love—which the ancients rightly distinguished from sensual passion, the former being that love of the soul which no worldly or selfish views can ever influence. Even before the marriage contract, its anticipation does much to soften and improve the character of each, from the new feeling that they must not fail to contribute to each other's welfare. The very atmosphere of happiness makes married life nobler than lonely life, while the love of parents for their offspring renders them gentle and forbearing, and indulgent to their own first, and finally to others whose good will they wish to win. Unfaithfulness, however, is, unhappily, too frequently an incident of modern marriages, but those of either sex who sin against that loyalty in wedlock which should bind both indissolubly, unless hardened in vice beyond all hope, feel such remorse that they would, if they could, return to their former purity by any sacrifice. But truth, among other things, should suffice to fortify the good against temptation and dishonor, which brings shame and ruin to the soul. Oh, you whom this sacred tie has newly bound, be true as Heaven to one another. By your fidelity you will secure your conscience in the future against sharp and stinging reflections. Out of noble and heart-felt constancy will spring a paradise upon earth—the foretaste of a blissful life beyond. But priestly interference in this holy communion of hearts blights and blasphemes the name of love, sowing the seeds of hatred; while this plague is felt more or less all over the globe, by reason of the number of unhappy marriages brought about or directed by these busy tonsured meddlers. What, then, must this baneful influence be in Rome, where the priests are so numerous as to reign almost supreme in society?—*From "The Rule of the Monk."*

SNAKE-CHARMERS IN INDIA.—Snake-charmers, by their constant familiarity with snakes of the most deadly kind, and their power of controlling them by the aid of music, have obtained a considerable amount of influence over the poorer classes of the people; and this is not always exerted in at all a salutary manner. The poor, ignorant, superstitious wretches who form so large a portion of every village, seeing these men possess an apparently magical influence over reptiles for which they feel the greatest terror, are easily led to believe that they are gifted with superhuman powers. A case of this kind came before the Indian public only a short time ago, which was remarkable for the heartless cruelty which distinguished the conduct of the snake-charmers, and for the utter absence of any reasonable motive for its perpetration. In a village in Bengal, two snake-charmers made their appearance, residing for some time, and performing the tricks of their trade. Of course they attracted much attention, and at last persuaded some of the young men to be initiated into the mysteries of the art. Accordingly, four men who were anxious to become pupils began their lessons. The two snake-charmers and their victims (for they can be called nothing else) took their seats upon the ground in a circle. A fine "kerite" was produced from one of the baskets, and for some time kept under control by its masters, to whom it was perfectly obedient. The pupils were then encouraged to familiarize themselves with the snake. They were exhorted to have no fear of the snake, as if bitten they could be curek by the antidotes in their possession. The young men, in spite of these reassuring promises, were somewhat timid; but being urged more strongly they took greater liberties than were approved of by the snake, who, roused to resentment, bit neophyte No. 1. The teachers exhorted him to care nothing, and applied one of their professed antidotes, at the same time explaining that until each had been bitten they could proceed but little on the path of knowledge. Finally, neophytes Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were also bitten. In time the poison commenced to circulate through the system, and in two or three hours three out of the four were dead, and the fourth hanging between life and death. He finally recovered, owing probably to the virus of the snake having been exhausted by his three previous attacks. The rascally snake-charmers were seized. I have been unable to discover their ultimate fate; but it is to be hoped that, although poetical justice is forbidden in these prosaic days, they will expiate their crime in some way or another. The above is a most striking instance of the virulence of the poison of this deadly reptile. He is seldom found three feet in length—generally much smaller—yet his bite proved fatal to three full-grown men in succession, and laid a fourth at death's door. Not a bad mortality bill for one little snake. *Cave canem* has a world-wide signification. How much more significant in tropical countries would be the caution of *cave anguem*.—*Once a Week.*

THE ART OF FENCING.—Fencing has had, says a French writer, "its romanticism and its contests of schools." The "old school" of fencing was in harmony with the old manners, the old order of society and régime. Elegance and grace were its requirements and characteristics. It was an ornamental and polite art. Did your life hang in the balance, you must not be awkward.

To be "pinked" was a slight offense compared to falling out of the line of harmony. A blunder was literally worse than death. The very language of the old fencing-schools hinted their ideal to be classical and "academic." When one went to take lessons, he went to the "academy." A fencer could not formerly run in attacking, nor draw back the hand in thrusting, nor stoop, nor bend over, nor engage body with body, nor "take a stroke in rest." That is, in the time of the "old school," it was in verity an art, having as its object the harmonious and elegant. The "new school" is a science, aiming rather to produce a practical effect that an artistic one. To hit is its great purpose. The means were all in all in the old; they are insignificant in the new. The new proposes a real combat rather than a gentlemanly exhibition. and even uncouthness is not tabooed. It permits lying down, putting the head behind the knee, thumping or pounding with the sword, taking aim at the belly, giving strokes beneath; it reduces the whole art to one sole quality—quickness. The "old school" is still professed by many distinguished amateurs of fencing, and still holds its own as the most aristocratic and "gentlemanly" method. The "new school" is resorted to by "young France," and by the journalistic duelists, who usually either means, or would have it appear that he means, serious business. Between the two schools is a third, which aims at a compromise and at uniting the excellences of both. Of this school, the most renowned of living French fencing-masters, BERTRAND, was the inventor. He introduced a system of fencing at once regular and rapid, elegant and effective.

All the Paris fencing schools are divided between these three systems. BERTRAND, twenty years ago, was *facile princeps* as maître d'armes, and was perhaps the best fencer whom France has produced within the century. Having now grown too old to conduct a public school, and having long since acquired a substantial income, he has retired from the more active business of his art; but he still retains all his old enthusiasm for it, is professor of arms at the Ecole Polytechnique and at the College Rollin, and still has a few pupils in town, among his older friends. He is the Nestor of fencing-masters, and at his house in the Route d'Orleans, take place choice reunions of amateurs, in which the maître himself does not disdain to have a bout with the more skillful of his guests. The most noted of the present generation of maîtres d'armes are ROBERT, PONS, MIMIAGUE, and GATECHAIR. Of these, [illegible] is the successor of BERTRAND in the [illegible] method of elegance [illegible] PONS [illegible] —*All the Year Round.*

CAPTAIN MUSTERS.

I.—MRS. CHAFFERTON.

The scene, Ryde pier; the month, [illegible]; the time, a little after noon; the weather hot—very hot indeed.

Ryde was at the height of the regatta week, and full to overflowing. The London season had died a natural death, the Goodwood week had come and gone, and fashionable humanity in general was endeavoring to repair its exhausted system with breezes that blew fresh and sweet over the waters of the Solent. The multicolored awning was stretched across the pier-head, and every available seat was occupied with groups of various descriptions. Flirtation—why it was the genius of the hour and the place. Diplomatic mothers had to keep an exceedingly vigilant look-out after the movement of their daughters, and daughters exhibited a strange perverseness in encouraging the most ineligible of the swains that hovered about them. As for nautical costumes, they were there of every conceivable variety, whether worn by yachtsmen or yachtswomen, potential or actual. Gossip there was in plenty, and of scandal not a little. There were groups of gentlemen conspicuous in their closely-fitting suits of blue—regular *habitués* of the place, season after season, and members of the Royal Victoria Club, who were perfect walking encyclopedias of information as to the antecedents, prospects, and what not else of every person who made his or her appearance, passing their running commentaries of criticism on the different members of the well-dressed crowd in front of them, and pointing out to each other the heroines of the newest flirtation, or the victims of the latest marriages.

"'Gad!" said one of these gentlemen, "there she comes! I shall go and pay my addresses." And the speaker, leaving his companions, strolled up to where two ladies were walking together, and evidently attracting the while no ordinary share of attention.

Capt. Musters—that was the name of the Royal Victoria yachtsman in question—had already joined the pair, and was by this time promenading with them up and down the pier-head.

"Musters seems uncommonly sweet in that direction," remarked one of the friends whom that gentleman had recently quitted, "and Mrs. Chafferton certainly seems to let him have his swing. By-the-bye, do any of you exactly know who this same Mrs. Chafferton is?"

That was precisely the question which for the last fortnight Ryde—fashionable Ryde—generally had been puzzling itself with asking, and vainly endeavoring to answer with any degree of satisfaction to itself. Replies, indeed, after a manner, were given in plenty, but they, none of them, conveyed the desired information. For instance, if you had inquired of the male portion of society at the gay little Isle of Wight watering-place who Mrs. Chafferton was, you would have been told that she was an uncommonly nice sort of woman, that she had a very charming little villa, that she was capital fun and excellent company, and that was quite enough to know. Had you, on the other hand, extended your interrogations to the feminine section of Ryde visitors, you would have listened to a very different style of remarks. Mrs. Chafferton's popularity with her own sex stood, as is generally the case, in precisely an inverse ratio to her popularity with the sex that was not her own. When Mrs. Chafferton's name was mentioned, mammas shook their heads and daughters looked as if they meant mischief.

That Mrs. Chafferton had some little time since passed the first heyday of bloom and youth was indisputable. She was not, indeed, of the exact age at which her feminine detractors were in the habit of putting her down, but she stood in much the same relation to the blushing maiden of eighteen that the well-developed flower does to the timidly-shrinking rose-bud. Her enemies said she painted; this was probably untrue. Still there was a bright lustrous tint on Mrs. Chafferton's cheeks which showed that Nature had employed on them her richest and ripest colors. Her dress, though examined from every conceivable point of view, was proof against criticism. No doubt Mrs. Chafferton's costume was a little fast, but it was of the very best style of fastness; and great was the jealousy provoked among the fair occupants of Ryde pier by the multitude of suits in which she used to make her appearance.

"By George!" said little Fuzzle, of the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, quartered at Gosport, who used to come over to Ryde pier every band-day for the express purpose of enjoying Mrs. Chafferton's society, "she's something like a woman! Hang it! you can really talk to her. She's got something to say for herself. Upon my soul, I hate girls. Give me a widow on the other side of thirty, if you want to escape being bored."

Not that there were any very pronounced signs of widowhood in Mrs. Chafferton's dress; she had decidedly arrived at the stage of mitigated or totally extinct affliction, and as you looked at her on this particular morning, walking with Capt. Musters, in her very neat white and mauve yachting suit, you would have said that grief for a departed husband was the last thing that lay heavy upon her heart. Who the departed Chafferton was, no person at Ryde seemed to know. Mrs. Chafferton never dwelt upon the virtues of her former spouse, or even mentioned his name, not even to Capt. Musters in her most communicative moments. It was concluded that this lamented gentleman must have been a man of means, for the villa which Mrs. Chafferton had taken was expensive, and the style in which the lady lived was considerable. Children she had none. Miss Blythe was her only companion, a young lady of a happy, volatile disposition, in whose welfare Mrs. Chafferton seemed to take considerable interest. Meanwhile Capt. Musters was devoting his whole attention to Mrs. Chafferton, and was evidently in high favor with that lady.

"I am really surprised," said Mrs. Howsell to her next-door neighbor, "that Capt. Musters should have the countenance to go on in such a fashion with that widow, who, goodness only knows how, has made her way so quickly here."

"Widow, indeed," responded Mrs. Howsell's friend; "I don't believe she's any more a widow than you or I. My firm opinion, my dear Mrs. Howsell, is that she has left her husband, and that Mr. Chafferton has been fortunate enough to secure a separation from her. Depend upon it, there's something very odd about the whole affair."

II.—L'HOMME PROPOSE.

It was the night of the regatta ball at Ryde. The Victoria Club-house had been turned inside out, upside down, and what not else, to receive its company. The balcony by means of an improvised outer wall of cocoa-nut matting was metamorphosed into a very effective colonnade, and the ordinary club dining-room was a remarkably successful supper-room. As for the little apartment dedicated to whist, it figured as a conservatory, sacred to the nonce for the purposes of flirtation and [illegible]. Everything was passing off with the [illegible] success; and everybody who was [illegible] was at the ball, Mrs. Chafferton, [illegible] among the number.

Mrs. Chafferton had determined to make the occasion one of signal triumph. She was dressed in a style so appropriate as to be artistic.

"Well, Laura," had been the ladies' words to Miss Blythe as they mutually criticised each other's toilet before stepping into the brougham which was to drive them to the ball-room, "do you think I shall do? Shall I or shall I not effect the conquest of Capt. Musters' heart?"

"My dear," replied Miss Blythe, "you look perfect; but how cruel you are to trifle with Capt. Musters' affections in this way!"

"Never mind, Laura, when I give him up—if I do give him up—you shall enjoy a monopoly of his homage if you will; he is as easy to lead as a child, and you will find him in excellent training, I promise you."

As for the hero of these comments, he had thought a good deal of Mrs. Chafferton since the morning when we first saw him escorting her up and down the pier. The fact of the matter was, that the Captain was perfectly willing to allow the acquaintance to be something more than a mere passing flirtation, if he could induce Mrs. Chafferton to take the same view of the [illegible] Musters had [illegible]

[illegible] without a blush and a sh[illegible] the Captain had arrived at th[illegible] of his existence when innocence [illegible] failed to possess any charms [illegible] and when, as a matter of fact, ladies [illegible] Chafferton stamp decidedly did. [illegible] the stories which he had heard whispered [illegible] the lady, our friend was not of a particularly sensitive turn of mind, and he [illegible] nothing for them. He was quite willing to take Mrs. Chafferton for what she was, a very agreeable woman, and a widow of well-established fortune; he asked no more.

"Deuced moderate of you, I call it," said his friend Mr. Percival Graves, to whom the Captain had revealed his sentiments. "Not quite certain, though, whether you will find it quite as easy to go in and win as you seem to think."

"By George!" said the Captain, thinking of an extremely significant interchange of hand pressures only the other night on the pier, "I tell you what I'll do. I'll bet you an even pony that in six months' time Mrs. Chafferton is Mrs. Musters.

"Done!" said Mr. Graves, with imperturbable coolness booking the bet, and I shall be deuced glad to lose the money if you win such a stake, old boy.'

"Now, Laura," remarked Mrs. Chafferton to her friend shortly before the brougham deposited them at the ball-room door, "mark me; see if Captain Musters doesn't put his foot in it to-night."

From which it may be inferred that if the Captain was anxious to find an opportunity of breathing forth his passion in the ear of the blooming widow, the blooming widow was perfectly willing to give it him. There was no doubt about it, Mrs. Chafferton was a flirt by nature; she flirted for the fun of it; the occupation imparted to her a delightful consciousness of her own power, and she gloried in its display. That evening she showed to great advantage. Her figure was admirably set off by her dress, "cut shamefully low," said jealous mammas; but this was, of course, fancy, and the manner in which Mrs. Chafferton comported herself when subjected to the close and not very friendly criticism of which she knew she was running the gauntlet, gave proof of diplomatic powers worthy of a Talleyrand or a Metternich.

"By Jove!" said Capt. Musters to his friend Mr. Graves, "there is no doubt about it, she's an uncommonly stylish woman."

"How that Mrs. Chafferton is setting her cap at Capt. Musters!" was the verdict of ball-room opinion generally that night. "I declare she has waltzed three times with him consecutively. I wonder she does not see in what very ill-taste it is for a woman of her age to have so many round dances as she does."

Even if Mrs. Chafferton had heard any of these comments she would have been wholly heedless of them, for it was not her nature to be affected in any way, good, bad, or indifferent, by the opinions which her doings elicited.

Mention has already been made of a certain apartment originally designed as a whist-room, but devoted for the special purposes of that evening to a conservatory. It was lavishly supplied with shrubs of every kind, rare exotics, and tropical flowers. There were extemporaneous fountains, with their attendant naiads in their accustomed attire. You might sit at the further end of this delightful retreat and, visible to none, hear the strains of music and the buzz of the dancers, mellowed by distance till they seemed like the sounds of a dream. In a word, the surroundings of the place, the fragrant air, the leafy seclusion, and what not else, were above every thing calculated to provoke flirtation and inspire sentiment.

It was hither that Captain Musters and Mrs. Chafferton had strayed in the intervals of the dance. The Captain had suggested a change of atmosphere, and the widow—"Musters' widow" as she was now generally called—had slipped her arm into his, and, looking up into his face with a look that was absolutely killing, readily assented.

Even had the Captain been a nervous man, Mrs. Chafferton was just the sort of lady to put him at his ease in a very short space of time; but a nervous man was pre-eminently what the Captain was not. Indeed, it may be questioned whether of the gentlemen present that evening any one ranked higher in his own estimation than Capt. Musters.

"By George!" was the mental soliloquy of the Captain—who, it must be confessed, was by no means a bad-looking man, and whose years were something less than forty—as he had seen himself reflected in the glass that evening on the completion of his dress—"By George! I rather flatter myself that my pony with Graves is pretty safe."

Mrs. Chafferton took occasion to remark that a very fine cactus plant immediately in front of them came from her garden, and was lent by her for the occasion. This naturally paved the way for a compliment from Capt. Musters on the extreme beauty of the grounds and gardens belonging to London House, Mrs. Chafferton's residence.

"Yes," said Capt. Musters' widow, "it is a pretty place enough; only I assure you I find it horribly dull sometimes. You see one is not accustomed to being always alone, and though Laura—Miss Blythe, I mean—is every thing that is nice and charming, yet there are moments when one——" And here Mrs Chafferton gave an eloquent sigh, and looked earnestly into Capt. Musters' face.

"By jingo" thought the Captain to himself, "if this is not encouragement I should like to know what is."

An interval of silence ensued. Capt. Musters was thinking as to the best way of putting the question which he desired to ask. By a curious coincidence, the left hand of this gentleman—the right was placed immediately behind Mrs. Chafferton on the back of the bench on which they were sitting—found its way to the lady's fan; next it touched Mrs. Chafferton's little finger, which was idly toying with the fashionable device for the manufacture of artificial coolness; and the next thing was that the Captain gently took in his the whole hand of his fair companion. Mrs. Chafferton offered no resistance.

"Why do you hold my hand, Capt. Musters?" asked the lady; "supposing some of these good people in the ball-room were to see, what do you think they would say?"

The Captain was growing excited.

"Oh, Julia! let me tell you all I have to say?" burst forth our friend; he had ascertained from Miss Blythe's mode of addressing Mrs. Chafferton what the Christian name of "his widow" was—"Oh, Julia!"

"Hush, Captain Musters," interrupted Mrs. Chafferton; "see, here are Mr. Graves and Miss Blythe coming to disturb us. Too bad, isn't it? But call on me about lunch-time to-morrow, and you shall tell me all you have to say then, if you will, I promise you."

Mr. Graves and Miss Blythe assuredly were coming, and the faces of both wore a curiously amused look when they came up.

"We want you to be our *vis-à-vis* in the Lancers, which they're just now forming," said Miss Blythe.

As for Capt. Musters, he seemed for the remainder of the evening to tread upon air. His opportunity had come, and he had taken advantage of it. Had he not as good as won his "fair widow" now? and as the Captain reflected upon the little episode in the improvised conservatory, he felt disposed to wave his handkerchief, and raise the cry of *Io triumphe*.

"By Jove!" thought Musters more than once over his havana, which he smoked before turning in, "how uncommonly cool these widows are! By Gad! she asked me to come and propose to her to-morrow; that's to-day, just as easily as she might have asked me what day of the month it was."

III.—MAIS NON DISPOSE.

It was the morning after the ball. That the dissipation overnight had been prolonged till that period at which, in accordance with the customary laws of nature, "daylight doth appear," seemed to have made no difference with society at Ryde. Young ladies were up as early as usual, without the least trace about them of unduly abbreviated slumber; and as for the gentlemen, sleep apparently was one of the last things which they required.

As for Capt. Musters, he strolled out on the pier after his breakfast, but he met neither Mrs. Chafferton nor Miss Blythe, while neither was his friend Mr. Graves anywhere [illegible].

It must be confessed that Capt. Musters [illegible]

[illegible] whether he would or would not [illegible] London House. On the whole he thought he would; then he would certainly have a shooting box in Scotland, and he had absolutely set his heart upon one of those little [illegible] houses in St. James'-square. It was a delightful [illegible] the Captain [illegible] Twelve-thirty and Capt. Musters thought he would stroll up in the direction of London House. One o'clock had not sounded when he knocked at Mrs. Chafferton's front door. "Mrs. Chafferton?" "Yes—Mrs. Chafferton was in;" and the trim little maid-servant conducted him along the rambling passage which led into the delicious drawing-room.

Yes, there sat Mrs. Chafferton, looking more charming than ever in her perfectly-fitting morning dress; but she was not alone. On the ottoman, at the other end of the table, was a gentleman who seemed perfectly at home, of a not very impressive appearance, and of, say, fifty years of age. At the mention of Capt. Muster's name he rose from his place, and without the slightest ceremony in the way of introduction, heartily shook hands with the astonished visitor.

"Very glad to see you, Sir."

To which comment Capt. Musters, though why he did not know, returned the reply that he—the unknown—was very kind.

Mrs. Chafferton discussed the ball of last night. Capt. Musters anathematized the presence of Mrs. Chafferton's visitor. Who on earth could he be? Mrs. Chafferton seemed on very easy and intimate terms with him.

"Very pleasant," remarked this myterious gentleman, "to get out of town, especially at this period of the year."

Capt. Musters rejoined that he had an idea that there was no person in town just now. The unknown walked up to the window, and, looking out on the garden, commented on the beauty of the place.

"On my word, Julia," he said, turning to Mrs. Chafferton, "I think you've done uncommonly well."

"Julia! Then this creature was a relation—a brother—a something of that sort," reflected Capt. Musters to himself. Meanwhile, the object of the gallant gentleman's passion chatted on in the most tantalizing manner on any small matters that turned uppermost. Well, the Captain supposed that on the principle that all things come to those who wait, the opportunity which he sought would come also—after lunch, perhaps, when this objectionable relative, whoever he might be, might be expected temporarily to disappear.

A knock at the door: Mr. Graves was announced; and presently Miss Blythe entered the room. Another knock, and the company were informed that "lunch was waiting."

"Now, Capt Musters," remarked the gentleman who had greeted the gallant officer so cordially on his arrival, "will you kindly give your arm to my wife?" And Mrs. Chafferton, with a smile on her face, quickly slid her hand through the arm of the astonished Musters.

What in the name of all that was rational meant this absurd masquerade? "His wife!" Why, but she was to have been Musters'; and had not he come hither for the express purpose of asking her to be so?

"I told you, Capt. Musters, that you should tell me your story today, if you felt disposed to do so, when you were here," whispered Mrs. Chafferton into his ear, and the whisper was followed by a little low laugh, but before the Captain had time to reply the company entered the dining-room, and Musters, like a man in a dream, found himself seated in his place.

And a dream it assuredly seemed. There was the stranger at the bottom of the table, making city jokes, and full of commercial pleasantries. An importation from the Stock Exchange that was very obvious. Opposite him, sat Mr. Graves and Miss Blythe, both exceedingly amused about something."

"Well, Mr. Chafferton," said that young lady, "I hope you have got through the business which detained you in London, and are going to give yourself a good long holiday now."

"By jove!" muttered the Captain, as he gradually became alive to the true facts of the case; "sold again! How on earth did the woman manage to pass as a widow?"

To say that our friend enjoyed his meal, or that he was free from a considerable amount of mental agitation, would be to say what would scarcely be credited. Who on earth could have suspected the thing? And inwardly debating the question, Capt. Musters rose from the table as soon as he well could, pleading an engagement.

"I thought, Capt. Musters," remarked Mrs. Chafferton, "you were to keep this afternoon open?"

When the Captain reached the Victoria Club he threw himself into a chair, lit a cigar, and consulted *Bradshaw* apropos of the trains to London. He had an unpleasant suspicion that the joke of which he had been the victim would be pretty generally known in Ryde by the morrow, and he did not care about being on the spot.

"Confound her! who on earth was to know," soliloquized the Captain, "that she was not a widow? She had all the ways of one. Well, she has hoodwinked a great many people besides me, that's a comfort."

While Capt. Musters was revolving these things, Mr. Graves entered the room. They were alone.

"How about the bet, old man, eh?" was Mr. Graves' inquiry. "Too bad, isn't it?"

But the Captain did not look pleasant, and hinted that he was not going to stand chaff.

"Here's a letter for you, by-the-bye, from the fair and false one," and Graves threw a *billet-doux* down upon the table. It ran as follows:

DEAR CAPT. MUSTERS: I am afraid you are terribly angry with me, and I think I deserve it. Somehow or other, because my husband had to stay behind me in London, every one here put me down as a widow. There was no particular reason why I should dispel the illusion. It gave me a great deal more freedom than a true appreciation of the facts of the case would have perhaps allowed me, and freedom is my passion. I own I was wrong; at the same time I don't think it was more than a case of diamond cut diamond. Well, I have confessed my penitence—will you forgive me? And if there is any moral to be drawn from what has occurred, it is—If you wish to marry a widow, be sure to ascertain that she is one before you propose. I shall always be glad to see you, and you may be quite sure that the little *contretemps* which has taken place will never be mentioned by me.

Yours very sincerely,
JULIA CHAFFERTON.

This was all; and as Capt. Musters folded up the note and put it in his pocket he vowed that, in spite of the trick that had been played on him, Mrs. Chafferton was a very favorable specimen of her sex. Meanwhile the Captain has not, so far as we know, endeavored to secure for himself the affections of another widow.

LEGISLATION OF THE FUTURE.—It is generally understood that if the bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons, requiring railway companies to provide hot-water tins for third and second-class passengers in severe weather, becomes law, it will be followed up by other measures equally necessary for the comfort and convenience of the public. The following are a few of the bills stated to be in active preparation:

A bill to oblige railway companies to have the doors of their carriages closed quietly and gently, and not slammed with the noise and violence now annoyingly customary.

A bill to compel omnibus passengers to pay their fare before they leave the conveyance, or at least to be ready to tender it when they alight; and not to detain the vehicle while they feel in all their pockets for their purses, or request change for half a sovereign.

A bill to restrain young persons under twelve from driving their hoops along the public pavement.

A bill to prevent women wearing colors unsuitable to their complexion, and generally from adopting such prevailing fashions in dress as are not becoming to their age and appearance.

A bill to put down encores at public concerts and entertainments.

A bill to abolish all fees and gratuities at theatres and other places of amusement, and to regulate and restrict calls before the curtain.

A bill to make compulsory the presence of a railway director or high official in every passenger car.

A bill constituting it a punishable offense to introduce a manufactured article of wine, under the designation of port, sherry, or champagne, when it is not port, sherry, or champagne.

A bill to disestablish the weather as a topic of conversation.

A bill for the introduction of a [illegible] in the [illegible].

A bill for the better regulation of [illegible] and [illegible] at Christmas [illegible].

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

I profit by the lull occasioned in the party conflicts in the Legislature by the last decisive victory of the Ministry to indulge in a little art and literary gossip, which the pressure of political events has caused me to neglect somewhat of late.

MR. STEWART'S NEW PICTURE.

I believe I mentioned in a former letter that M. ADOLPHE YVON was engaged on a large allegorical picture for Mr. A. T. STEWART, of New-York, entitled "The United States." The work has just been terminated, after two years of close application. Letters of invitation, issued in Mr. STEWART'S name, were sent to all the leading artists and journalists of Paris, for a private view of the picture, on Sunday, the 27th of February, and Sunday, the 6th of March. No invitations were, I believe, sent to the representatives of the American Press. I was asked by a friend of the artist to accompany him to M. YVON'S studio, yesterday, and as the work is one of national interest, I surmounted the dislikes which one naturally feels to figure in the character of an unbidden guest, the more particularly as my friend assured me that he would guarantee me a welcome.

Before I speak of the picture, let me say something about the artist. M. YVON is of Russian descent, but was born in France. In 1843 he visited St. Petersburg, and brought back a series of sketches, from which he painted several pictures, which were exhibited in the *salons* of 1847 and 1848. To these he owed the commencement of his reputation. He is principally a painter of battle-pieces. His "Battle of Kolikowo," his picture of the first Consul descending the Alps, (now in the Palace of Compiègne,) his "Marshal Ney sustaining the Rear Guard in Russia," his "Capture of the Malakoff," and his "Magenta," are all pictures of merit, in which careful drawing and a close study of military effects are to be found combined. Mr. YVON received a first medal in 1848, a second in 1855, the decoration of the Legion of Honor the same year, and the grand medal of honor in 1857.

I presume that it was the conviction of his capacity, created by this accumulation of honors, that induced Mr. STEWART to intrust M. YVON with the important work of which I am about to speak. He gave him, I understand, his own price, ($25,000,) a large portion of which was paid in advance, and his own time to complete it in. Under such circumstances I was justified in anticipating a work of more than average merit. I regret to say that not only was I most greviously disappointed, but that the friend who accompanied me—one of the most esteemed figure and *genre* painters of Pasis—could not help giving expression to his surprise and mortification at the result.

The picture, as I have stated, is allegorical, and has for title "The United States of America." It covers an extent of canvas which cannot be less than thirty feet by twenty, and is probably more, as I only had an opportunity of measuring it by the eye. In the center, standing upon a sort of triumphal car, drawn by lions, are two figures intended to symbolize the American Government, "the Republic" and "Wisdom." Around them are grouped the States of the Union, also typified by female figures. The first remark that suggests itself to the spectator is that all the faces of these figures (that of "Wisdom" included,) seem to be cast in the same mold, an identity that is neither artistically, climatically nor politically correct. How will the late seceded States, for instance, stand this confusion of features with Maine or Massachusetts, or this assertion of a common companionship with Wisdom? On the left is to be seen the ocean stretching into the distance and covered with steamers and sailing vessels, the only part of the picture which satisfies the eye. The emigrants "disembarking with their families and implements on the shores of the land of liberty," are represented in a state of well-being and plethoric contentedness which unfortunately are seldom to be found realized at Castle Garden. A small pool timidly introduced into the left corner of the picture, represents, we were informed by the artist's programme, "one of the great rivers of America quenching in its waves the torch of war," and "the illustrious dead" who we are also told "are bursting their tombs to join in the triumph of the cause to which they had devoted their lives," are represented by a couple of fearful but not entirely fleshless effigies, one of whom bears a striking resemblance to Capt. RYNDERS. On the right we have what the artist describes as "a dark and blood-stained gloom, with hideous gibbets looming in the distance and representing the past." You will agree with me that the gibbets are rather out of place here. However appropriately they might have figured in a Reuter dispatch during our civil war, they are neither historically correct nor pictorially complimentary. "The red men," continues the programme, "are seen emerging from the dark ground, their forms already touched by the first rays of life, while in front the colored people are lifted up, instructed and liberated by the white man." The red men do not seem at all pleased at the association, but Sambo looks enchanted, and grins approvingly at the whole performance. In the foreground, at the lion's feet, is to be seen a group of children, seated and playing "upon a rich carpet, upon which a profusion of fruit and flowers is poured out from a white marble vase." This is, perhaps, the worst portion of the picture, and there is the less excuse for it as there was no allegorical difficulty to be conquered in connection with it. The grouping is bad, the drawing defective and the coloring hard. The soap cupids which the Paris perfumers turn out from their molds, would seem to have served as the models. I will say nothing of "the celestial heralds who are seen flying to the four quarters of the world to proclaim the glory of the United States of America." I confess they are entirely beyond my powers of description. More appreciable is a bronze statue of WASHINGTON, which towers above the other figures in the picture, and which, like the statue of the Commander in *Don Juan*, looks down reprovingly on this strange artistic travesty.

I cannot conceive why Mr. STEWART should have come all the way to Paris to order a picture of this kind. The scene painters of any of the Bowery theatres could have dashed him off, in distemper, something better in conception, and more effective in treatment. A more ambitious attempt and a worse picture on the part of an artist of reputation, does not occur to me in the records of professional illusions. I feel grieved to be compelled to speak thus harshly of the work, but the interests of art, and respect for the patriotic object which Mr. STEWART has in view, leave me no alternative.

AMERICAN STUDIOS.

Mr. HENRY BACON, of Boston, has just completed a picture for the *Salon*, which is a great advance on any thing he has hitherto painted. It is entitled *Comme on paie la Carte*, and presents to us a strolling artist painting a sign-board for an inn, at which he has run up a score, and which he is necessitated to discharge in this way. Grouped round the picture—a bright yellow lion—are the old inn-keeper, a University Professor, an ostler and a chamber-maid. The faces and attitudes have been most carefully studied, and each figure commands an equal share of attention. At the draw-well, a little distance off, are a couple of pretty village girls, who are whispering to each other their comments on the handsome young artist. The picture, like most of Mr. BACON'S productions, shows a strong tendency to the characteristics of the German school, of which the artist is a great admirer; but it is most skillfully handled, and, I have no doubt, will find a prominent place in the approaching exhibition.

Mr. E. BRIDGMAN, of Massachusetts, one of the most promising of our young American artists, (he is twenty-one,) will send two pictures to the [illegible] this year. His "Night at an Equestrian [illegible] in Germany," is an astonishing work [illegible] in drawing, grouping and [illegible] picture, "[illegible] of the Oar," represents two charming girls making their first experiment in the management of a boat, and it possesses all the more interest from the faces being portraits—one being that of Miss CLEMENTINA TOMPKINS, of Baltimore, and the other that of Miss JERROLD, the granddaughter of the celebrated writer and wit, DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Mr. NIEMAYER, of New-York, is painting a "Chactas" and Atala—the sole picture which he exhibited this year. It does full justice to that beautiful creation, and is as poetic in treatment as the story from which it is taken. This young artist, who is but little known professionally at your side, promises one of these days to become one of the most prominent of our figure and historical painters. He is studying in a good school, and has both genius and ambition.

Mr. T. B. MAYER, of Baltimore, has completed two beautiful *genre* pictures for the *salon* "Bon Vin" and "Bon Plat." Their only fault is that they are two carefully elaborated. Mr. MAYER spends too much time over his pictures, and thus he loses the fruits of an unquestionable talent. Were he to paint more rapidly and broadly he would gain not merely in reputation, but in the increase of his income.

Mr. HELMICK has a small picture on the easel for the exhibition, but it is not sufficiently advanced for me to be able to judge of its merits. It is entitled the "Page and Child."

Mr. T. C. FARREN, of New-York, is engaged on an interior from the Church of St. Marc at Venice, which he purposes sending to the *salon*.

Mr. GIGNOUX, of New-York, intends to exhibit his last Niagara—"Under the Falls." I regret to say that he has been suffering from indisposition for the last few weeks.

CONSTANT MAYER has taken a studio in Paris, and will probably settle down here again. I believe he intends to send a picture to the *salon*.

Mr. EDWARD MAY is painting an important subject from Cymbeline, but I am afraid he will not be able to get it ready in time for the exhibition. This is a pity, for there are few foreign artists whose works are more appreciated by connoisseurs.

CARAUD has on the easel two charming *genre* pictures—one for Mr. AVERY and the other for Mr. SCHAUS, of New-York. The first represents a young girl at a church porch taking a piece of money out of her mother's purse to give to a beggar. Mr. SCHAUS' picture is that of a little girl endeavoring to get at a holy water fount in a chapel, her mother aiding her in the effort to raise herself within reach of it.

THEODORE FRERE is painting a number of Eastern subjects for Mr. SCHAUS. They will comprise views of Cairo, of the Pyramids of Jerusalem, &c. He has nearly completed a large picture of an Arab encampment on the Nile, than which nothing can be more poetic or singular in its effects.

At the sale of the Donato collection on Saturday, the Greuze pictures brought enormous prices; one of them, "Les Oeufs Cassés," fetching 126,000 francs. M. DE ROTHSCHILD was the purchaser. Lord LYONS bought three marble groups. "La Bacchante," a splendid life-size marble, by CLESINGER, was purchased by the sculptor himself.

GARIBALDI'S NOVEL.

GARIBALDI'S novel has proved a successful speculation for *La Cloche*. It is procuring that journal a large accession to its subscription list, which, from all that I can hear, was sadly wanting, the plan of the paper not being calculated to render it generally popular. The journal itself desires to create a different impression, for it says that in purchasing *La Domination du Moine* it has augmented the subsidy held in reserve for the owner of Caprera when the hour of action arrives.

The Happy Hermit of Westchester County.

About eighteen miles distant from our City, in the township of Yonkers, Westchester County, is a rude district of country wholly uncultivated. It abounds in wild, picturesque scenery of forest, rock and cave. Within this territory the Central Park-avenue has been recently laid out, unearthing many curious relics, such as tomahawks, bows and arrows, and many fine geological specimens, seeming to have hitherto been undisturbed since the deluge. The construction of the avenue has disturbed the retreat of a hermit, for many years the occupant of a cave. He is known in the neighborhood as the "leather-clad man," from his singular style of dress, which consists entirely of leather, made from pieces and strips of old boots. He is his own tailor, using an awl and twine with his own rough hands as the substitutes for sewing-machine or fairy fingers, needle and thread. He shuns observation, only showing himself when hunger compels him to do so. He is a man of stalwart frame, large features, and possesses a melancholy rather than morose expression. He lives alone in the cave, prepares his own food, and is completely sheltered from wind and storm. He is very averse to being interviewed, replying to nearly all questions in monosyllables. He is a native of Picardy, France, and was a miner in early life. He was never, it is said, suspected of any wrong act. He is apparently not deficient in intellect, but reserved in regard to his former history. A quiet dignity of character seems to repel all unnecessary questions. We left him in his isolation, almost envying him. He has no rent or income tax to pay; undisturbed by politics or fashion, or the thought of the concrete pavement; unmolested by servants, he is almost the only man in our midst who is thoroughly independent and self-reliant.

Arrest of an Escaped Murderer After the Execution of His Accomplice.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, March 15.

LEWIS KENNEDY, the murderer of JOHN OAKER and Mrs. STEWART, in New-Kent, who effected his escape at the same time that ALEXANDER GARDNER, his accomplice, and others broke out of the County Jail, was arrested Saturday, by Detectives KNOX and TYLER. The arrest was made in Greensville County, Virginia, where KENNEDY, in company with a fellow prisoner named PETER TAYLOR had found employment on the farm of Dr. GRAMMER.

Both GARDNER and KENNEDY were sent on for trial for the offence, but before the trial came off they broke jail with several other prisoners. GARDNER, was caught, tried and convicted, and was hanged last month. KENNEDY and TAYLOR went to Greensville County and there obtained employment as above-stated. A short time since TAYLOR returned to this neighborhood and went to work in Henrico County, where he was arrested on two charges, one for house-breaking and another for grand larceny. He is held by the Henrico County authorities for trial. If he is acquitted on these charges he will be turned over to the New-Kent authorities for trial there. It was from TAYLOR that the detectives obtained the information as to the whereabouts of KENNEDY which led to his arrest. The officers brought their prisoner to this city and lodged him in the first Station-house, whence he will be transferred to New-Kent, there to undergo the trial which he has so long eluded, and which will doubtless have the same result as that of his accomplice, who has already paid the extreme penalty of the law.

The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to add another voice against the following decision of Commissioner DELANO on income tax, viz.:

"Interest paid upon a mortgage given to secure the purchase money of the homestead," says Mr. DELANO, "cannot be deducted from the tax. Rent of a homestead may be, and so interest upon any business or speculative mortgages."

Example. A. purchases a house or "homestead" for $30,000, and gives a mortgage for $25,000, on which mortgage he has to pay $1,750 per annum as interest. This $1,750, Mr. DELANO says, cannot be deducted from his income. B. rents a house, or "homestead," and pays $1,750 per annum, and this $1,750, Mr. DELANO says, can be deducted from his income. If my statement is correct, where is the justice or common sense in the decision, especially as the mortgagee and receiver of the said $1,750 interest has to pay an income tax on the same? Does it not look like a direct tax on a person for desiring to own his house, or homestead, in place of hiring it?

I am a believer in the income tax, but think it should be so levied as to render its collection less expensive and more certain. One way to do this is to exempt all incomes below $3,000, thereby relieving clerks, mechanics and incomes that are required for ordinary comforts and necessaries of life, and taxing those who have an abundance and to spare, and live luxuriously.

RADICAL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 14, 1870.

It is well to be careful in buying tea. Dr. LETHEBY, of London, says that some samples of "fine Moning Congon," recently tested, consisted of "re-dried leaves of exhausted tea, for the most part rotten from putrefactive decomposition, offensive from smell and producing a nauseous and unwholesome liquid." It is used [illegible] adulterating genuine tea.

[illegible] Not only the robes but the tint of the turtle is found in the land today. Art has borrowed her colors from those of the season,

"When all the wood stands in a mist of green,
And nothing perfect."

A list of colors in vogue shows Indienne blue, like that of March skies at their sunniest—a greenish azure; Capoul green, the tinge of callow leaves, a blanched yellowish hue fading to white; Cheshire or curd, a rich salmon buff; deep, clear lilac; pale slate color; Rubens blonde, like warm hair; turtle-dove, a wood-gray, and Spanish leather, or cordove. The clear neutral grays, Sardinian, French and Russian, are distinct from the tourterelle shades, which affect more the ashes of roses. But favorite is the ecru, or unbleached tint, which, with golden dust and golden chestnut, are the leading group of colors suiting all complexions alike. These are preferred to any neutral tints. To these may be added the livelier hues of mignonette green, a soft shade, Nile, a lively pea-green, and several shades of Mexique blue, new this season. The preference in colors is shown to Capoul or mignonette as trimming for black, and pale blues, with lively rose color, and pure yellows not deep enough for gold color. Blondes and brunes exchange colors this year; the Spanish complexion adopts ciel blue and the doubtful Indienne, with the exquisite Capoul green. Blondes revel in rose-pink, the curd tints which make ruddy hair brown, and pale gold tints relieved with black.

CHEAP GOODS.

Beginning at cheap goods the cotton marls in coarse light gray clouding, with rough finish like wool, are serviceable for traveling suits at the low price of twenty-five cents. Next come soft finished linens, clinging like silk in tea color, slate, buff, ecru and brown. The cretonne or rough finished percales in tea color and buff, with or without stripes, are very useful for country suits and morning dresses at thirty-five cents. Piques in buff and drab are fifty cents, and white from twenty-five to seventy-five cent for ordinary qualities. The corded pique is preferred, but the corded with narrow satine cross-bar is popular. Satin jean is delightful, glossy fabric for nice country dresses—white buff drab or in fine stripes of color. Linens of all kinds are softer and lighter than last year. Norwich and Suez poplins or lusters in plain colors are the cheapest worsted goods at thirty-five cents. The glossy goat's hair fabrics, lustrous as satin, are very pretty for suits in the ecru and golden brown shades at sixty-five cents a yard. A feature of the season is the prominence given to fine lustrous mohairs and challie goods, which are of a quality almost unknown before. These compare with French cashmere and tafetta silk in fineness, and have been popular in Paris and England for several seasons. The French understand the effects which may be gained in these simple inexpensive materials. The price is fifty and seventy-five cents. Another feature is the high colors adopted in materials hitherto sacred to neutral tints. Alpaca and mohair in rose-pink, azure and mignonette show colors as clear as silk, but they will fade in the sun. For afternoon house-dresses, with trimming of black silk, they may be made charming at small cost. The foulard tafettas are more desirable than any but expensive silk for beauty of appearance. These come in light colors, available for transparents to evening dress, and ecru or silver gray for the street at $1 25. Pongee poplins in silver gray are substantial but soft, $1 50 a yard. Japanese pongee, in ecru shades, have a surface like crape, but smooth as real pongee; twenty-nine inches wide is $2 a yard. This will be used for stylish traveling suits. The foulards for home dresses are very soft, owing to the large mixture of cotton in them, and are striped like the fashionable gray silks. The broche Japanese poplins seem to be shot with silver.

EARLY SPRING SUITS.

Serge foulard is heavy enough for early Spring suits, and is firm, soft and glossy in grays, $2 a yard. Canvas cloth is a silky material, with firm, coarse surface, which seems to have gold powder scattered over it. This is one of the most beautiful goods for street dresses. Three-quarters wide is $2 50 a yard. Eping lines are almost the only rep goods now worn. These, too, are without any stiffness, and have a silvery silk surface. Mongoliennes are narrow goods, resembling wash silk, but is a mixture of silk and cotton, half a yard wide, costing $1 a yard. Tafetta silks the same style are $1 25. In expensive goods, crape de chine, firm and thick enough for outside mantles is used for promenade and carriage dresses. It comes in all the fashionable colors at $2 50. Fine black cashmere and twilled cloths of light quality for mantles are $2 50 a yard, double fold. Fine Japanese mixed tissues, light as barege but firm, in high colors, are the same price. The name of Japanese is given to the class of goods made of linen and silk, whether pongee, foulard or poplin. Foulards are known by the flat threads, the woof much finer than the warp. Pongees have the thread slightly twisted, and crapes are still more twisted, according to the various qualities. For street suits, the round corsage, with no band at the throat, is worn, and the skirt has either a deep flounce, with wide heading, or several flounces of moderate equal width. The sleeve is made in large puffs, with broad bands on shoulder, fore-arm and wrist, or plain coat shape, as usual. Either the Metternich mantle, shortened to suit the season, or the casaque with wing-like skirt, looped high in the back, is chosen for out-door garments. Sleeveless jackets, half-fitting, with elbow cape and postilion, are worn in cashmere and cloth for Spring mantles, or looped habits of fine delaine, cashmere or crape are worn with stylish dresses, the lower skirt of silk. A Japanese ecru foulard, over a chestnut silk, makes a becoming, stylish suit.

HOUSE DRESSES.

The Watteau stripes of four different colors, half an inch wide, are fashionable for house silks. The poult de soie antique is $5 to $7 a yard. The blue-black tafetta is preferred for Spring street-suits, and the English water-proof silk is the best serviceable gros grain, never losing its weight or gloss, and resisting rain through the solution of caoutchouc in which it is dipped. House dresses have the open-pointed throat with round corsage, or the pointed waist with Raphael neck. Short dresses are worn everywhere, except at ceremonious receptions. The removable or court train is put on over the round skirt, and taken off for the street, the home parlor or dancing. Demi trains only are in vogue. Passementerie, lace, Chantilly, thread and Valenciennes, crape-like fringes, and self-trimmings are seen on the new dresses. Deep side plaitings, double flounces and ruffles, stitched in the middle instead of on the edge, fine truss folds and horizontal cluster folds, straps and sashes of black velvet, ruches of pinked and raveled silk, wide bands of bias black and white plaid, folds of muslin or crape, and lace over tulle of contrasting color, are used on Japanese and silk goods. Black velvet bows and sashes form the relief for white or ecru-cotton or linen goods. These trimmings are easily removable when the dresses are washed. Cluny guipure and woven embroideries are also used. Flat truss plaitings are worn on linen goods, the flounces cut straightway of the cloth, the plaiting done very fine and secured by a row of stitching on each edge.

SASHES.

Sashes are mostly of black velvet, or silk, with ends much longer than they have been worn to fill the space left by the high looped skirt behind. Roman ribbon will be worn, and heavy plain ribbons, or fancy sashes of the dress material. The pouf will not be seen on many of the new robes. Long draped tunics are preferred, parting in the center, and looped to the belt by a truss of bows, or else made round in the back with side loopings.

GLOVES.

Gloves for mourning wear come in shades of carminated rose and azalia color, the former a rose crimson, the latter a purplish crimson. Dahasta wood and fawn tints are preferred to [illegible] and blue gloves are for evening, to be worn with trimmings of the same color on white dresses. Two-button gloves of fine undressed kid will be worn with ecru suits.

WATER-PROOF FOR WARM WEATHER.

Water-proof for warm weather is imported of light quality and in colored mixtures. Suits are made more pleasing than they used to be, by various braids stitched on with bright color. Navy blue and light gray are preferred for Spring wear. A half tight sacque, with long skirt, and a plain skirt to slip over the ordinary dress form the suit. These should have a thin lining to prevent the dye from soiling clothes above which the water-proof is worn. Winseys and serges are wore, made repellant by the same process which is applied to tweed, and are serviceable for children's school dresses. Ecru is too light for them, and a light shade of tea color, bound with pink or green, will be worn by the young people. Shepherd's plaid, and bias cross plaids, with plain gray, form neat suits for them. Light stripes, azure and white, or pink and white, as tunics, above ruffled skirts of solid color, are charming for dress suits.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Cardinal BONALD, Archbishop of Lyons, is dead.

J. H. PALMER, lately traveled from Newcastle to Birmingham, 220 miles, in three days, on a bicycle.

Prince NARIXKINA has presented his collection of pictures to the Czar. It is the most valuable collection ever possessed by a single person.

The German papers definitely announce that the author of *Janus* is not Dr. DOLLINGER but Prof. HUBER.

The Abbé LOYSON is going to publish a new theological journal in Paris, to be called *La Concorde*.

Prof. HAUGHTON, of Dublin, calculates that the total daily work of the human heart is 124,208 foot tons. Supposing the heart were to expend its entire force in lifting its own weight vertically, it would raise itself 19,754 feet in one hour.

The herbarium of VON MARTINS, the Bavarian botanist, containing over three hundred thousand specimens, is to be sold at auction.

A polyglot dictionary in eleven languages is in course of publication by Signor CALLIGARIS, at Turin. It comprises French, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, English, modern Greek, written Arabic, spoken Arabic, (in Roman letters,) and Turkish, with the pronunciation.

The *Dublin University Magazine* has passed into the hands of English proprietors.

There is a project on foot in Paris for the formation of a museum containing the best examples that can be found of the various types of the human race. Does this mean an international jail?

The British national income is £6,887,392 less than the estimated receipts for the present financial year.

A French doctor, M. SCHINDLER, recommends the waters of Marienbad as a sure prevention of obesity.

M. RENAN has published a popular edition of the *Vie de Jesus*, with a preface addressed to "*la Democracie Française*."

At a recent autograph sale in London, a letter of GEORGE WASHINGTON (12 pages) brought $175; a letter of PHILIP MELANCTHON, $25; a letter of VOLTAIRE, $32 50, and a letter from CHARLES LAMB, $37 50.

One of the English magazines for April will contain a poem by GEORGE ELIOT, 800 lines in length.

The Italian Government has appointed a Commission to investigate the laws regarding literary property.

A discovery of great interest has (the *Musical Standard* tells us) been made in a convent near Biberach, in the shape of six vocal compositions, each for four voices, from the pen of the immortal HAYDN. They are to be published in Munich.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 of the South Wales and Monmouthshire miners have "struck" for higher wages.

Since the Summer Assizes of 1869, 170 outrages, consisting of shooting with intent to kill, firing into dwellings, assaulting the police, sending threatening letters, &c., have taken place in Westmeath, Ireland. The large majority of offenses was of the last-named class.

The English National Rifle Association has informed the Swiss Central Committee of the Federal shooting match, that they propose to take part in the next competition.

Apropos of the success of the liberal programme of the French Ministry, the Emperor is reported to have said: "We shall succeed; we shall succeed; we have all the honest men in the country at our backs."

Education is compulsory in the Russian army. The instruction is carried on by the officers of the regiment.

It is proposed to hold an International Congress of Geographers at Antwerp. Many eminent French *savants* have promised to take part.

The success of English astronomers on the Peak of Teneriffe has led the Russian Government to establish an astronomical observatory on Mount Ararat.

Ninety-seven daily newspapers are issued in Great Britain and Ireland. In London, eleven morning and seven evening; in the Provinces, fifty-two; in Scotland, ten; in Ireland, fourteen; in Wales, two; in the Channel Island, one.

They have a way in Germany of paying the doctor by contract. All families who are in receipt of something like a regular income, send their physician a certain fee on New-Year's Eve, or a day or two latter, as remuneration for his attention during the previous year. The amount is determined by mutual agreement at the commencement of the engagement, and is estimated with reference to the means of the patient rather than the services he is likely to require.

"One of the volumes purporting to have belonged to SHAKESPEARE," is the description of a book recently sold at an auction in London. It belonged to W. H. IRELAND, was printed in London in 1597, and contains "Certaine worthye MS. poems of great antiquitie, reserved long in the studie of a Northfolke Gentleman." When one remembers that Ireland produced a tragedy purporting to be by SHAKESPEARE this volume may be said to have a certain amount of interest.

Seven individuals in Paris, ambitious of a name, have, at one time and another, borrowed VICTOR HUGO'S. He furnishes a list of these persons, with comments, to the Paris newspapers.

The first Russian painter, JEAN FEDEROVITCH, is to have a monument erected at Ostrog.

Mlle. NILSSON, the singer, recently joined a skating club, but refused to venture on the ice for fear of compromising the representations of "Hamlet" and the rehearsals of "Robert."

The report of the Austrian Statistical Central Commission shows that the foreign trade of Austria has rapidly increased since the abandonment of protective duties and the introduction of free trade in 1866. In two years it increased two hundred millions of florins.

The inhabitants of the Lower Vistula fear a repetition of the inundation and disasters of 1829, owing to the accumulation of drift-ice in the river.

For putting his arm around a lady's waist on several occasions, an English farmer has had to pay $450.

Some interesting statistics have been published with regard to the poor of Paris. The number of indigents in the capital is estimated in round figures at 102,000, about one-twentieth of the population, and they are thus divided: 21,800 men, 34,432 women, 21,996 boys, and 22,300 girls. About 2,000 of the women are wives abandoned by their husbands. Among the women figure 38 modistes, 2,000 seamstresses, 1 lady artist, 23 governesses and 6 professors. Of the total number 40,000 are fathers and mothers of families.

At a meeting of the "National Mob" Club, in Waterford, held apropos of the election of Mr. OSBORNE, the Chairman, who rejoiced in the soubriquet of "Red Lights," put the following conundrum to the Club: "What is the use of giving us a Tenant-right bill, and disestablishing and disendowing the Church, if our wives are to be allowed to keep us tenants at will, and disestablish and disendow us?" The meeting was immediately adjourned.

Ireland has 682,237 tenants.

The theatrical "dragons" generally do more damage to themselves than to any one else. Lately, at the Surrey Theater, the dragon who was to make a snort of defiance as *St. George* entered, was provided with a supply of squibs within his mask. But the powder went off the wrong way, terribly scorching the face of the actor, and causing serious injuries to his eyes.

The Mordaunt divorce case is to be dramatized for a Parisian theatre.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS cleared $50,000 by his last readings.

JOHN BRIGHT was lately dining with a citizen of Manchester who is an enthusiastic admirer of the United States. "I would like," said the host, "to come back fifty years after my death to see what a fine country America had become." "I believe you would be glad of any excuse to come back," said Mr. BRIGHT, with a grim smile upon his face.

The trustees of the PEABODY Fund have published their annual report. To the first gift of $150,000, rents and interest have added $26,000, and after the payment of necessary expenses [illegible] Shadwell, Westminster, Chelsea, and Southwark. The first five of these [illegible] already occupied by buildings. The third portion of $150,000 will not become available till 1873.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Dr. Sayre on the Question of the [illegible] Origin and Proper Position of the [illegible] Sex.

At the annual reunion of the O. Æ. Society of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, held a few evenings since, Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE was called upon to respond to the toast of "Woman," when he made the following humorous description of woman as she ought to be, and as some women are now trying to be. He first stated that he was rather surprised upon being called upon to answer for woman, who at the present day seems to be so particularly anxious to answer for herself, by conspicuously forcing herself into all the more prominent occupations of life which were heretofore thought only fit to be occupied by man. In former days when the chivalry of man placed woman as the object to be protected, cherished and loved, it was considered the highest honor to be permitted to stand forth as her defender, eulogist and protector. Her virtues were praised by the orator, her beauty was sung by the poet, and uphold her motherly, sisterly, womanly dignity was regarded by all men as the highest and noblest of their duties. Man went forth in the outward world to mingle with its turmoil and strifes, its struggles and labor, leaving home as the sanctuary of woman. There she reigned goddess supreme—honored, beloved, respected—engaged in the noblest of duties that could occupy the mind of mortal, namely, the training and culture of her children, for upon this depends the fate of the world. The weal or the woe of the nation depends upon the culture of the young. This power, this duty, this privilege, is given alone to woman. It is beyond and above man's capacity. Here is the best field for the occupation of her highest ambition. Here more unfading laurels can be won than ever pressed the brow of hero, warriors, statesman or poet, and this undying fame is won, not at the cannon's mouth, not on the battle-field, not in the halls of strife, nor in any of the busy marts of life, but in the tranquil, quiet, peaceful fireside of home. Home where, as wife, shedding joy and pleasure, making it so attractive as to lure man to it as his place of rest from the struggles and toils of life. Home where the sister ever ready to greet and welcome her brother, and by her refining and elevating influence so modifying his rougher nature and out-door club life as to better fit him to perform the dignified and manly duties that seem to be imposed upon him. Home, where the daughter, with her bright cheery laugh and her sweet smiling face and sunbeam of joy and pleasure, influencing for good all that come within the shadow of her rays, and yet so innocent, so natural as to be scarcely conscious of the amount of good she is doing. Would you change all this? Would you destroy these homes of happiness, as nature intended they should be, and in their place bring a bedlam of nondescripts, with a mother superintending a "Sorosis," the sister getting up a "corner in stocks," the aunt managing a political campaign, and the daughter engaged in a prize dissection of morbid anatomy. Then away with all peace and all pleasure. Away with all joy forever, for by disturbing order, naturee first great law, you bring chaos and confusion. I have called them nondescripts for the simple reason there is no place in the animal kingdom that has been properly assigned to them. "Male and female made he them," and those creatures are neither one nor the other. Granting them genius, talent, power, culture, everything superior to man, if you choose, yet if they use these qualities in the wrong direction they can only succeed in ruining what otherwise would have been a valuable woman, and yet can never make a man, not even a poor one.

"The crow can sing as sweetly as the lark,
When each are unattended, and the nightingale, methinks,
Were she to sing by day, when every goose in all the farm-yards gabbling,
Would make no better music than a wren.
Things by nature seasoned,
Seasoned are to their true intent and perfection."

Man was made from the dust of the earth, but woman was made from the perfected man—bone of his bone, flesh of his flesh, to be a "help-meet" for him. When she ceases to be this and mingles with his strife, she ceases to be man's complement and becomes his competitor. It is supposed she was not made from his head, for fear she might know too much, or from his eyes or ears, for fear she might see or hear too much; she was not made from his tongue on account of her well known loquacity; she was not made from his hands, because they could not be spared, man needing them for her protection and defense; she was not made from his feet as she was not expected to be a wanderer, but a home body, but she was made from his rib nearest his heart, under his arm, showing that it was her true place for protection and defense. It is written that Satan once beguiled Eve, and by exciting her thirst for knowledge caused her to lose Paradise. Let woman of the present day beware, lest in their effort to seek equality of the sexes they may find again the devil has beguiled them to their ruin.

In this strain the Doctor continued, showing his own high idea of the present exalted position of woman, her power and excellence. He was warmly applauded, and the audience indorsed his views most heartily.

THE MURDERER REYNOLDS.

Present Condition of the Condemned—He is Happy and Getting Fat—Efforts of His Counsel to Secure a Stay of Execution—Opinions of Medical Men.

JACK REYNOLDS, *alias* Sylvester Breen, the wretch who so wantonly murdered WILLIAM TOWNSEND, in Hudson-street, on the 20th of January last, is now lying quietly in one of the cells for the condemned, of the Tombs, awaiting the hour which will call him to the gallows. He receives visitors in the most nonchalant manner, and listens to the exhortations of his spiritual advisers with seeming attention, though the desired effect upon his mind is not so apparent as those estimable persons would desire. It is said that the condemned listened attentively a few days ago to the story of the Saviour's crucifixion in atonement for sin, and rather startled his visitors by the inquiry whether "that happened lately." Opinions greatly differ regarding the mental condition of the prisoner. His counsel, Mr. WM. F. HOWE, firmly believes that JACK is really a lunatic. Others, however, are of the opinion that he feigns a degree of lunacy that may mislead the spectators.

Prof. ECHEVERRIA, a graduate of the University of Paris, and a leading authority on mental diseases, visited REYNOLDS yesterday for the third time, and was accompanied by Dr. PARSONS, of the State Lunatic Asylum, Prof. MEREDITH CLYMER and one or two other leading physicians. These gentlemen agree on one point, and that is that the prisoner possesses a very low order of intellect, and that the symptoms of epilepsy are strongly marked in his case.

Mr. HOWE is now in possession of an affidavit made by Prof. ECHEVERRIA, in which he states that he has carefully and critically examined REYNOLDS, and expresses the opinion that apart from any mental derangement, he is of such an extremely low order of intellect as to justify his classification with idiots. REYNOLDS does not realise his present position, his spiritual advisers can make no impression upon him, and he gets fat and is really happy in his cell. The symptoms of epilepsy are said to be strongly marked, and the Professor asks imperatively that the execution of the death-sentence be postponed until a proper medical examination and consultation can be had in his case.

It is understood that counsel for the condemned will use the medical opinions expressed by the above-named Professors in a strenuous effort to secure a stay of execution, with ultimate hope of saving REYNOLDS from the scaffold. The medical testimony already secured will be laid before the proper tribunal, and an earnest effort made to secure the end sought for.

A. T. Stewart and Hempstead Plains.

The report in the Long Island papers that A. T. STEWART is negotiating for the purchase of the Long Island Railroad, has no foundation. Late last Fall, Mr. STEWART solicited a price at which the interest of OLIVER CHARLICK could be purchased, and a sum was named by the latter gentleman, which was promptly agreed to by Mr. STEWART. On the morrow, Mr. CHARLICK added to the previously named sum $[illegible],000, and Mr. STEWART refused to further negotiate for the road or any interest in it, and remarked lately if one half million is deducted from the price, he will still refuse to negotiate further. Recently the President of the road has made offers, which have not been considered.

The reports that Mr. STEWART'S road is to run through Jamaica, are also erroneous. A number of routes have been surveyed; two through Jamaica, two through Flushing, and others by quite different routes. As yet, nothing is known as to what route will be selected by Mr. STEWART. These views have been obtained in conversation with a prominent man at Hempstead, who has had charge of some of the Plains matters, and is supposed to be posted in reference to Mr. STEWART'S plans. Mr. STEWART has contracted with lumber dealers at Roslyn for 300,000 square feet for fencing on the Plains, at $11 per M. It is reported that he contemplates erecting a hotel on the Plains, at a cost of $250,000.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. REILLY in the chair.

A resolution to pave Fifth-avenue with [illegible] Stafford pavement was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto, as also the resolutions to lay the Paul National pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and Eighty-fifth streets.

A resolution appropriating [illegible] for [illegible] the *Corporation Manual* for [illegible] and the Board then adjourned.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DA

EUROPE.

The High Court of France convened at Tours, on Friday, for the purpose of trying Prince BONAPARTE for the murder of VICTOR NOIR. The city is reported to be filled with strangers....OLLIVIER is said to be a candidate for the Academy....The Emperor and Empress are to stand as sponsors for the grandson of Ambassador LAVALLETTE....King WILLIAM of Prussia, on Friday, received the eldest son of the late Minister BURLINGAME....In the British Parliament, on Friday evening, the Educational bill was debated at length, and advanced a stage....The Bishop of Barbados died yesterday at his home in Western England....The contract for the building of Honduras Railway was signed in London on Thursday, the work to begin within a year....In the coming University race between Oxford and Cambridge the betting odds are against the latter....An American named BOOTH was recently sentenced in London to imprisonment at Londonderry for killing a man named TYLE, in November last.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the *China* at San Francisco advices from Yokohama to Feb. 23 are received. The *Oneida* disaster had occupied public attention for a month. The news of the sentence suspending Capt. EYRE of the *Bombay* for six months is confirmed. He was allowed to take passage in the *Bombay*, although the American Minister demanded his arrest and criminal trial. The English are reported to have been "intolerably insolent" during the investigation. A Naval Court of Inquiry is to be held by Capt. Ross of the *Delaware*, who had just arrived. The only bodies recovered from the *Oneida* are those of Capt. WILLIAMS and the ship's carpenter. The news of the sinking of the German ship *Carrie Dene* by the Pacific and Oriental steamer *Sunda* is also confirmed. The crew were saved. The persecution of native Christians still continues, and accounts of terrible slaughter are given. At Yeddo a fire had destroyed between 4,000 and 5,000 houses. The American Consulate was barely saved. The feeling against foreigners is reported from all directions to be hostile.

Chinese advices to the 12th ult. by the *China* are to the effect that at Hong Kong a profound sensation was occasioned by the loss of the *Oneida*, and a general gloom cast over the community. Capt. FALKNER, who was wrecked on the bark *Ellery*, is reported to have since died in the hospital. The Pekin Government proclaims its readiness to sell rank, title and office. At Formosa trouble existed owing to an attempt on the part of the Mandarins to prevent a shipment of camphor by English merchants. A price, it is reported, had been set on the heads of certain foreigners. At Shanghai the Emperor is said to be receiving mirrors and household furniture from Paris; and at this city the arrival of the French steamer *Thabor* by the way of the Suez Canal is noted. Business was suspended on account of the New-year's celebrations.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly yesterday among the bills reported were the following: Regulating the fare of horse-railways, and allowing the South Side Long Island Railway to run dummy engines in Brooklyn; incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Young Men's Christian Association in this City, and regulating the investment of the State funds. Bills were introduced as follows: To incorporate the East River and Bushwick Underground Railway Company; to regulate the ferries between this City and Brooklyn; to incorporate the New-York Ware-house and Transportation Company; to amend the Mechanics' Lien law for this City; to regulate the price of bread in New York, and to reorganize the Metropolitan Fire Department. On motion of Mr. BAMBER, the vote on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Railway was reconsidered, after some debate, and the bill was laid on the table. The bill amending the act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was ordered to a third reading. The State Engineer's report on railways was received, and at 7½ P. M. the Assembly adjourned until Monday evening. The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL.

In Richmond, Va., the city troubles still continue. At day-light yesterday morning Mayor ELLYSON's Police arrested such of the Cahoon force as they could find, and took off their badges. A notice was soon after served on the Ellyson party by the United States Marshal that CAHOON would move, before Judge UNDERWOOD, on Wednesday next, for an injunction. Both Mayors held a Court yesterday, but Ellyson's force has possession of the city. It numbers [illegible] men, while that of CAHOON is reduced to thirty, and shut up in a station-house.

A petition against the encroachments of American fishermen was presented to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, at Halifax, on Friday, signed by the fishermen, merchants and others of Cape Canso. The Dominion Government is asked to take action in the matter.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, no members desiring to speak upon the [illegible] bill, the debate of the day, an adjournment was taken soon after meeting, and no business transacted.

The dry-goods house of HAYDEN BROTHERS, in Louisville, Ky., was discovered to be on fire, on Friday night. The flames were soon extinguished, when the shelving and goods were found to be saturated with benzine. The stock was valued at $80,000. Loss $20,000. Insurance $60,000. MICHAEL HAYDEN, one of the firm, was arrested, charged with arson, and subsequently released on $20,000 bail.

The bill to open the public libraries of Boston on Sunday has been rejected in the Massachusetts State Senate by a vote of 19 to 10.

Mr. STACY B. BANCROFT, an old and well-known merchant of Philadelphia, died in that city, aged seventy-six years.

The Chancellor of New-Jersey decided at Trenton, yesterday, that the principal and interest of a mortgage made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act in 1862 was payable in gold, at the option of the mortgagee.

A Dominion dispatch states that on Monday, in the Dominion Parliament, an amendment [illegible] to Mr. HUNTINGTON's recent resolution, [illegible] of which is that the Dominion [illegible] the Home Government the

[illegible] on Friday night, passed a resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient to call a State Convention or to nominate candidates for State officers to be voted for at the next general election in November.

Judge READE, of Philadelphia, granted a writ yesterday, directing the Directors of the Mercantile Library of that city to show cause on the first Monday in April why a mandamus should not issue commanding that the Library should be kept open on Sunday.

A meeting of citizens, "irrespective of party," was held at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, for the purpose of protesting against Congressional interference in the affairs of the State. Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the so-called exaggerated reports of disorder, and also one of welcome to the United States troops sent to preserve order.

Judge CARLTON, of the Probate Court, of Morgan County, Alabama, was murdered at Decatur, on Thursday night, as he was stepping off the cars from Louisville, Ky. Three men fired on him with shot guns, and he was instantly killed.

BENJAMIN A. SMITH committed suicide at the St. James Hotel, in Boston, on Friday night. In a note left by him he stated that his family were in this City, and that he was friendless, penniless and discouraged.

During a storm at St. John, N. B., on Friday, a rumbling noise was heard and soon after a portion of the bottom of the harbor sunk out of sight, so that there is twenty feet of water now at low tide where there was before a beach. Several wharves were destroyed at the same time.

FRANCIS LOUSADA, English Consul for Massachusetts and Rhode Island since 1859, died at Boston yesterday afternoon, aged fifty-four years.

CALDWELL was again brought before the Police Magistrate of Toronto yesterday morning, and in the absence of a consent of the Prosecuting Attorney to allow an adjournment, he was committed to jail to remain there for extradition under the treaty.

It was discovered by District-Attorney PIERREPONT and Solicitors BANFIELD and SMITH, yesterday, that Collector BAILEY was a defaulter to the Government in a large amount. It was rumored that his alleged frauds would exceed $100,000. His whereabouts have not yet been discovered.

Our Masters of the Ring.

"All for each and each for all," was the motto of the Three Guardsmen in the famous romance of DUMAS. MM. Athos Porthos, Aramis and D'Artagnan formed a sort of Ring and determined to stick to each other like wax through thick and thin. Their object, however, was not to plunder the City of Paris. They had no thought of stuffing their own pockets at the expense of the tax-payers. Pistoles with them were very good things in their way, but they were only secondary things. There was more pride and glory to them in rescuing an oppressed woman, in being victors in a sanguinary duel, in hoodwinking upon occasion either of the wily Cardinals, RICHELIEU or MAZARIN, than in amassing whole sackfulls of gold and precious stones. They fought for fame, or, like Irishmen, for the love of the thing, but never for filthy lucre. "All for each and each for all" with them meant sharing a common risk for noble purposes, not a mere selfish division of ill-got booty. But alas! This picture is of days of chivalry. We have a Ring in our own time, with, it is understood, very much the same shibboleth. "All for each and each for all" has been the watchword wherewith fat offices have been apportioned, swindling contracts divided, and judgments trumped up against the City. Our Three Guardsmen, with their Gascon ally, have passed on, shoulder to shoulder, conquering and to conquer, with an eye to but one thing—hard cash—until their coffers are swelled to bursting, until the community literally groans under their exactions, and, like the trampled worm, gives signs that it actually means to turn at last.

The grievance is so old that there is a certain triteness in discussing either itself or the incidental evils that flow from it. Yet now that there seems hope that the power of the Ring may be broken,—hope that the frightful Old Man of the Sea, who has borne down so long the body corporate of this noble City, may be shaken off once and forever, it is not unprofitable to glance at the mischiefs that have been due to this cause and to reflect upon possible remedies. We do not refer to mere loss of money. That can be estimated and its consequences provided for. Our reference is to collateral evils of which the intolerable example that has been set in conspicuous official stations, has been, perhaps, the chief. Is it to be wondered at, when many of the principal officers of the City or County have long been notoriously selfish and dishonest men, so that even the street boys laugh over and gossip of it, that the moral tone of the community should be lowered? When boys and young men find that even the most astounding and unblushing rapacity is no bar to civic advancement, or rather is so far the reverse of it that the worst men in this respect climb highest and fare best, is it strange that these youths should learn to believe that money is the only God, and that if they only get and worship it they are safe? The war is not alone to blame in this matter. It is not alone high prices, or inflated currency, or abnormal growth that have made the moral atmosphere of New-York what we find it. The examples of successful rascality exposed thus flagrantly to the public gaze in high places have had a direful share in it, and only when these guardsmen of the Ring, with their "All for each and each for all," are cast down from their bad eminence and tumbled into their proper mire, will the disease wrought by their protracted elevation begin to be cured.

Another sinister influence, although of lighter import as touching manners and culture rather than ethics, has been potent and lamentable. This has lain in the continual suggestion that the rewards of life could be attained by the idle and ignorant as well as the unscrupulous or dissolute. It is impossible that such an army of untaught, guzzling parasites as have held most of the minor posts in New-York under their great masters of the Ring could so long have done so without baneful effect. When judges and sheriffs and others of less note perhaps but still occupying important niches, and who can hardly write their names, strut in broadcloth and diamonds, drive fast horses, live in brown-stone palaces, drink costly wines [illegible] child can see that if neither the good men nor the educated men of the community get the best places that the community has to bestow—at least one considerable incentive to the acquisition of virtue and knowledge must be lacking. All this is elementary, and obvious enough. But it is a very good time to think of it. We should be among the last to wish to set up any pedantical standards, or seek to make mere book-learning a chief qualification for office. Yet there are degrees in everything, and when men who ought to be carrying hods or laying sleepers, rule over us from the judgment seats, parcel out our real estate in slices, or dispense to their underlings our hard-wrung taxation, we feel that we have a right to deprecate the situation, and to rejoice in the prospect of a change. We at least claim the privilege to hope that if, in default of better things, our masters of the future must needs be either brigands or clodhoppers, we may be spared a repetition of the past that has seen us governed by men who have united the worst characteristics of both.

The Development of Inventions.

The Senate Committee has reported against the extension of the Corliss steam engine patent, although it is well known that CORLISS has added in his time, more than WATT did in his, to the economical generation of power; that he has expended nearly as much in defending his rights as his royalties have brought him in, and that his personal gains are due far more to his sagacity as a business man and a manufacturer, than to the profits of his great invention. The Commissioner of Patents has refused the extension of the Bessemer process patent, on the ground of public policy, although it is well known and freely admitted that the Bessemer process is, next to the steam engine, the most revolutionary and useful invention of the age, and that it has, after years of conflict with the untried materials of this country, only just been fully and successfully established here, at an immense pecuniary loss to the men and companies who have taken the initiative.

We do not purpose to comment on the policy of these and kindred decisions. We merely wish to call the attention of the Yankee nation to the fact that they indicate a growing tendency in official circles—a tendency which has already become outspoken in England—to curtail the rewards of invention. In England, the utter abolition of property in patents is seriously advocated, and every year the idea gains ground and hold. The time is not ripe for the propagation of this idea in the United States; but another phase of it, which will in due time lead up to the great issue, is the tendency we have mentioned, not, indeed, to repress the introduction of inventions, but to confine the period and chances of their reward to narrower limits. If an inventor can make a fortune while his patents last, there is, as yet, no outspoken objection. But if the invention is of such a character that costly experimental development and prolonged litigation eat up its gains, that is the inventor's misfortune, and he has no farther claim on the public.

Right or wrong, the only system of patent monopoly which, in these days of money power, is likely to be tolerated, is to offer the least possible reward for the development of inventions, the developer to take the risks of delays and drawbacks. For the Government to say to the inventor, "Whenever you can prove that you have developed a new and useful improvement, you shall be entitled to a share in its profits;" in other words, "you shall surely be rewarded if you create and develop any proper subject for a patent," would be liberal—possibly prodigal—certainly it would be intolerable to the political economist of the period. The anti-patent school in England denies broadly the right of property in the product of an inventor's brains. The corresponding and vastly more reasonable school in this country has, as yet, the sense to observe that its English school-masters would simply kill the hen that lays the golden eggs—that invention must be stimulated by the form and promise of monopoly, but that it may then be hampered, or at least insecurely protected, and so cheated of the substance of reward.

Enthusiastic young men of a mercurial turn will say that we are understating the value of patents. Mr. CORLISS will not; and the vast majority of his fellow engineers, who have been successful builders and manufacturers and business men, and who have at the same time been patentees and owners and workers of inventions, will tell us, as a general rule, that patents are not worth their maintenance and defending. Certainly, a few patents which have met great wants and have been managed with extraordinary shrewdness, have realized splendid fortunes. But the great majority of good and useful inventions, which are not specially splendid, considered singly, but which, in the aggregate, have contributed as much to the general economy as those that are more notorious, have, as a rule, barely earned enough under the Patent law to pay the lawyers. Many of them, the inventions of men having an established manufacturing business, have earned something more than this, but the regular business was as essential an element as were the letters patent—a condition of things which offers little encouragement to the mere inventor.

We are aware that the whole patent system is surrounded with difficulties, and that there are grave objections to any method of liberalizing it. At the same time, it is with the most serious apprehensions that we mark the growth of the feeling to which we have alluded. It is better to overpay inventors than to discourage them. The public could better afford colossal fortunes to such men as CORLISS and BESSEMER, and to all of the large class of which they are examples, than for a single year to be deprived of their inventions. The saving of a pound of coal per horse power, or of a dollar a ton on steel, is in the aggregate worth ten thousand times [illegible] We believe that inventions are in existence today that would save millions of money to the public if introduced and developed, but which will not be utilized for years, simply because the short remaining term of the patents, or other uncertain features of tenure, render it unsafe for capitalists and experimenters to undertake them. Surely this subject is of sufficient importance to engage the best consideration of our legislators.

Mr. Gladstone's Dilemma.

It was to be expected that the opponents of Mr. GLADSTONE would be driven by his continuance of popularity to the use of unfair weapons against him. Thus, the Irish Land bill being far sped upon its passage, they try to embarrass him with the old cry of "agragrian outrages," and to force him to undo what he has already done, by magnifying those outrages, and shrieking for stern repressive measures. Mr. GLADSTONE has sought increased powers for the repression of crime, but he is unwilling to use them needlessly. The whole spirit of his legislation is the reverse of aggressive, and he feels that the reforms which he has brought about must succeed, if allowed time and fair play, in the work of pacification. Those who from party motives would see his policy fail, denounce him for these views, and demand that the sword shall accompany the olive branch, that force shall exact a submission which he would seek to win by gentle means.

One great injustice follows this kind of political warfare,—that of fastening upon the Irish people generally a responsibility for disorders which are and have been local and partial. From ordinary crime Ireland is remarkably free. The criminal calendar records a less proportion of the baser vices than that of England. The agrarian murders, even, that have unhappily been committed, are in reality so few as—considering all the provocation—almost to excite surprise. They certainly do not indicate a murderous propensity among the population, of the kind that is often charged against them. On the other hand, great cruelties have undoubtedly been practiced in the shape of heartless evictions and forced starvation. Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT know this. They are not short-sighted enough to do more than call for the due execution of the laws against crime, nor to forget that a measure of pacification is stultified by a resort to armed repression.

That portion of the English Press and people which raises this outcry for putting into active operation the very causes by which bitterness has been perpetuated, are in truth the worst enemies of Ireland. They would invade and harry whole districts in the names of justice and peace. They would disregard the burning sense of wrong which would be created anew. It is all very well, they claim, to give reform, but the people must be abased for the acts of a few. The common sense of other communities rejects this kind of reasoning. Mr. GLADSTONE's critics may try to place him in a dilemma but it is hardly likely that they will succeed. The purity of his motives and the sincerity of his desire to raise the condition of the Irish peasantry will be understood, by them at least. The novelist LEVER, speaking of this class, attributes their misery to their superior intelligence and their sharp-sightedness, and he adds that they are indolent because they have nothing to gain. Here, then, is excellent material to work upon, and such as would seem to require to be won by justice rather than made obedient by force. It is but lately that this truth has been recognized practically. We do not think that Mr. GLADSTONE will be driven even partially to ignore it. Ten years of a new Land law, and with it as mild a governing dispensation as may be consistent with security, will justify all that he has done and intends to do. And it will cease to be telegraphed as a curious fact that St. Patrick's Day was celebrated throughout Ireland without disorder, and that extra precautions to guard against rioting were needless.

The Abuse of the Ballet.

GOLDONI once wrote a play in which he described the construction of a colossal naked statue of Beauty. Each of the eligible young ladies of Pavia was supposed to contribute a limb or a feature, and the result was to be perfection. The idea is plausible, yet no one who has either culture or intuition will be for more than a moment deceived by it. Nothing perfect, nothing truly lovely could spring from such a mosaic combination. A Roman woman who showed one limb or feature she thought finest, and carefully hid all the rest, would be more attractive. For, aside from the probable incongruity of the parts, there can be no supreme feminine beauty where something is not left to the imagination. If the perfection of art be to conceal art, the perfection of nature can hardly be the exact opposite. Far asunder as the two may be, they are not so widely different as this. Sentiment, and often passion, withers where there is no reserve; and, as surely as familiarity breeds contempt, the enchantment is destroyed of the most charming face and figure when we see too much of them.

It is clear that there are good æsthetic reasons against the abuse of the ballet. Even those for whom moral considerations have little weight may admit that it is a pity to degrade an offshoot of art so elegant so etherial and so poetic by perverting its true function and mixing it with coarse and obscene associations. Innocence and grace are the proper handmaids of Terpsichore. The obtrusion of license or desire brushes away the bloom of their purity and puts out of time their sweetest harmonies. The poetry of motion is transformed indeed when blended with its sensuousness. It is the passion of barbarians and of gross and morbid natures to effect or to witness such metamorphoses. Cultivated taste abhors them because it knows that the highest pleasure in art is also the purest. This, of course, does not imply irrational extremes. [illegible] the ballet should not be subordinated to sensuality; for such a subjection is inartistic as well as shameful.

The moral aspects of the case are more plain, and hardly need to be dwelt upon. There is, however, no harm in suggesting that a Nemesis avenges all excess, and that although the deification of the senses today may be a reaction from the asceticism of the Puritans, it will not the less bring its punishment. It is a very grave thing that young people of both sexes should crowd to the theater as we now see them do, to witness immodesty that even in what are called the old Park times would have been hissed from the stage. It is even graver that fathers and mothers accompany them, and by their presence countenance and encourage the stimulating pastime. No wise observer will forget that customs and fashions alter; that many things allowable in speech and deed a hundred years ago are now forbidden; that what was socially inadmissible yesterday it may be over nice to exclude to-day. Yet the broad and unmistakable incitements to vicious indulgence are the same at all times. If ever they were wrong they are now wrong. The ages make no difference in human nature, in its weakness or its passions, or in the fatal ease with which the purity of its conscience is defiled; and there is as much reason now as ever there was why we should wish our sons to be manly and our daughters chaste.

Political Corruption—The Responsibility of the Church.

It is evident that a most vigorous and united action throughout the country must be entered into for the reform of existing public evils, or the very life of the nation is in danger. No people or Government can long endure such diseases and corruption as now consume our body politic without the permanent weakening and perhaps destruction of its vitality. The American Republic is no exception to the laws of Providence. The same causes which have overthrown so many powerful States and undermined the virtue of their citizens, will produce like effects here. Our only advantage is that such a fate may overtake us more slowly than it has done the Governments and peoples of the past. We have enormous material resources, and the remains of much moral power, so that we shall endure our maladies for a long period. But the time of disorganization and of national death will come.

The remarkable thing about our present evils is, that the great moral power of the country—Christianity—is doing so little to remedy them. Whether it is that the clergy have had too technical an education and do not know enough of practical life, or that our religion is going through the sad experience of past ages, and substituting ceremonial and sentiment for morality, certain it is that both churches and clergy are now seemingly powerless against the fearful advance of corruption and injustice and bad government in our communities.

The greatest, probably, of all public evils in the United States is the corruption of our State Legislatures and our Judiciary. Yet we venture to say that among the men notorious for gaining money through these base means are many who are nominally members of Christian churches, and who listen every Sunday to sermons on abstract evils. And still more, we doubt if one preacher out of hundreds ever ventures to take up the plain question of accepting bribes or "considerations" for legislative votes, or thunders, as an honest man in such a place ought to, against the sin and dishonor of winning wealth by those sinful and fraudulent means. Who ever hears the even more alarming evil—of a judge debasing the very sanctuary of justice by taking bribes—alluded to in the pulpit, as the Bible denounces it, or as even Pagan conscience among the Romans always painted it?

We do not urge, of course, the making the pulpit a platform for political harangues. But the pulpit has forgotten its highest office when it ceases to denounce fraud in high places, and the bribery of justice, and the taking or offering money for what should be the highest act of political duty. The priest or the preacher is a mere instrument of ceremonial or an appanage of power when he fears to brand bribery or political corruption or judicial baseness by the names they deserve.

The Christian minister, like the judge, is one of the guardians of modern civilization. If custom blind, or power awe him, so that he cannot call fraud and injustice among the rich and mighty by their right names, he weakens the whole structure of society, and should be driven from his post. The timid and time-serving preacher, like the unjust judge, is disgracing a noble calling and injuring the whole of society. His very duty and office—his "reason of being"—is to awaken the human conscience to wrongs and sins of which it is unconscious or to which it is blind.

It is very evident that this alarming evil of increasing corruption in our public bodies and among the judges, can hardly be reached by legislation. It is true that longer terms, and appointment by the Governor and Senate, would give us a better class of judges but with them and with the members of the State Legislature the evil is more radical. It is essentially a moral one. It must be reached by moral means. No act of the Legislature can prevent its members from accepting bribes, if conscience and opinion are not against it.

The "considerations" given to members are so various and so well disguised, the names which cover them so specious, and the parties in guilt so cautious, that only once in many times can an investigating committee or a court of law put their fingers on the precise violation of law, or such an act as would make a member liable to punishment. The temptations, too, offered every Winter in such a body as our Albany Legislature, are vast and overwhelming. A country lawyer or farmer comes to that body for a few months in Winter. By a single vote, he may be able to save the [illegible] conscience, and would never be judged at an unseen Tribunal. It is a most base and destructive violation of his great duty as a legislator and judge. Still the temptation is enormous, and the man yields. Such temptations will continue and increase. They belong to an industrial age. Murder and lust were the crimes of a more barbarous time; fraud and bribery are the great sins of this century.

As time goes on, the interests which will throng to Albany for legal and legislative aid, will be increasingly vast and opulent. Hundreds of thousands will be gladly given by the corporators or promoters of them for a few votes.

Nothing can stand against this, but conscience. The human conscience has something divine in it. It cannot die in the breast of man; it can arise under mountains of habit and temptation; it can break all barriers, and trample wealth and an evil public opinion, and all things that oppress it, beneath its feet. It will yet appear in some prodigious outburst in this country, against this sinful triumph of greed, fraud and bribery.

The guardians of the public conscience are the preachers. Had the simple rural member we pictured above been in the habit of hearing from his pulpit that the man with hands stained with bribery ought not to stand before the altar except as a penitent, that rendering judgment for gold, or giving a vote for money, was a black sin against the Almighty Ruler of all, which must be accounted for in the Highest Court,—had these truths been held before him from childhood in the lessons of religion, he would have hesitated before a bribe as he would before a fraud in business or a temptation to steal.

The pulpit—the Church—must begin the grand new reformation against bribery, fraud and injustice.

Our Yellow-Covered Literature.

It is very common though unjust remark that American writers are few as compared with those of some other countries. If it had been asserted instead that half the people write and all read, there would be some truth in the observation. The number of pages printed every year is almost beyond belief, and the capital and energy used in their circulation are something marvelous. There is one branch of the business which is worth a glance, as possessing more influence than is generally supposed, and that influence not, by any means, of the best kind. We allude to the cheap serials produced for American youth, chiefly of the male sex. They are all alike. What an old acquaintance is the little shabby paper-covered "novel," with its preposterous vignette, its vile typography and its absurd romance. The characters are alike, the incidents identical. They are thrown together to order, as prescriptions are compounded; they are cooked by rule, and they are devoured with a gusto that Mr. Wardle's fat boy Joe could not surpass. There is the red Indian—war paint, feathers, rifle and tomahawk, all complete. He talks about "pale faces," slides down precipices, climbs up rocks, is always going to scalp somebody, and always does carry off some lorn maiden. He is invariably hunted, and finally the equally ubiquitous trapper closes the story by a shooting match, in which the "ingine" succumbs. And there is frequently a more striking character than any of these. It is an idiot boy—we think a favorable name for him is Jake. At all events, he does more wonderful things than any human being in his senses would ever be capable of achieving.

Do we exaggerate? Not a bit of it. Nor shall we fear contradiction when it is added that this kind of literature for the young sells by millions on millions of copies every year. And what is the good of it? Absolutely none. Nay, its influence is positively bad. It fills the minds of young boys with a love of romance of the most vague and worthless description. There is nothing in it worth remembering or looking at a second time, even in the opinion of its eager purchasers. They "toss it round" until it flutters into despised rags. The question which naturally claims answer is, why, then, is there nothing better? Well, there is a great deal, but it is not cheap. Of course we do not now speak of story papers. And yet there is material enough, if our writers would take a little trouble to work it into shape. Suppose, for example, that instead of the red Indian and his questionable exploits, the history of this and other countries were appealed to for the groundwork of small-priced fiction; that is, fiction founded on fact. There is talent enough, and to spare, to effect this, one must suppose. Or, say that the writer shall look back into the history of past centuries—at the wonders and achievements of old Rome, at the stories of ancient Sparta, at the mysterious legends of historic Egypt, or the tragic dramas which Europe and Asia have enacted, or the glories achieved during the Christian era. Why, there is more thrilling interest attached to these facts about the human race, to the stories of how it has loved and fought, and flourished and died, of how kingdoms and peoples have grown mighty and then vanished off the face of the earth, and of how the splendors of ages crumble into dust beneath the feet of new-born generations, than would suffice to satisfy the most ravenous devourer of paltry romances, who ever sat with his thumbs in his ears, and was ready to quarrel with his sister if she dared to turn his eyes from the page. And there would be this gain, that the kind of literature which we believe possible would be really valuable as an educating medium. Something would be got from it, instead of nothing. It would act as a mental tonic, instead of a fiery but debilitating draught. And it would, in a very large number of cases, lead to a desire for a deeper research into subjects that are too often slurred over, if touched at all, but a knowledge of which stores the mind with [illegible]

[illegible] —Her Home and Amusements [illegible] ple and Friends—Her Kindness and Benevolence.

From a Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, March [illegible]

I have seen and studied George [illegible] (Mme. DUDEVANT,) whom all reading [illegible] know and admire through her novels of [illegible]elo, *Mont Revêche*, &c., and I am enabled [illegible] the TIMES a sketch of her home life and [illegible] an analysis of her character.

HER PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Imagine then a woman of small figure, [illegible] without being gross, magnificent shoulders, [illegible] with a head disproportionately large. Large black eyes, profound, opaque and with a fixity of expression which renders her thoughts impenetrable. Her skin is very sallow, the color of old ivory. As to her hands, they remind me by their dimensions of the answer of a certain princess who was complimented on these extremities. "You forget that in praising my hands, that their extreme smallness is a defect and not an advantage." Mme. SAND detests inaction, and when not engaged in writing, or examining her geological specimens, or her collection of insects, or plants, she has a pack of cards on the table before her and plays at "patience." Her hands must be occupied. I know no woman in the world who is more neat and careful of her personal appearance. It is a mania with her. I believe she would travel 500 miles in the railway train without disturbing the harmony of her toilette, and without any one being able to discover the slightest travel stain upon her dress; but, at the same time she exhibits an absolute scorn for fashion, loving striking colors, and showing a marked preference for *la mode antique*.

HER TIMIDITY.

A distinctive characteristic of George Sand is an insurmountable timidity. One believes her to be cold, but it is shyness only. When she departs from her habitual reserve before strangers she becomes confused, and, as the French express it, *perd la tete*, (loses her head.) As an illustration: In passing through Toulon she resolved one day to visit a man-of-war then lying in the harbor. The Captain, being notified of the visit of the illustrious lady, had his ship prepared in its neatest array. Officers and men were dressed in holiday garb and drawn up in the usual semi-circle to receive their celebrated guest. By the Captain's side stood his cabin boy, a little lad of twelve years. The flattering solemnity of her reception confused the lady so much that in departing from the vessel she patted the Captain on the head, in wishing him a brilliant future, and saluted ceremoniously the cabin boy in complimenting him on the fine appearance of his crew and the beauty of his ship. It is this want of self-possession that has induced, or compelled her rather, to live in retirement.

HER CONVERSATIONS.

Since I am analyzing somewhat closely the singularities of my subject, it is necessary also to say that even in her intimacies Mme. SAND combines in herself the essences of two diverse beings—the author, who is cold, inexpansive, avaricious of words, listening only, and the woman who loves to laugh and is enchanted at the witty, and even more at the foolish sayings of her friends; but an equivocal remark or a *double entendre* wounds and disgusts her. A woman sweet, simple, excellent and good-humored outside of literature; a pure *spiritualiste*, she is ready to accept all the metempsychoses imaginable. Being in the society of an atheist one day, she became furious almost in her debate with him. Rising from her chair, her little form appeared to heighten, and her face became grand as she said: "You dare doubt the immortality of the soul! There is no *possibility* of a death which can kill thought or prevent the soul from guarding, in their integrity, its affections and remembrances! Atheist that you are, you may be able to explain the *utility* of the nature of humanity, but I defy you to explain its *beauty*—which is, the never dying soul!" She is familiar in speaking to others, but permits no one to be familiar with her. Her presence is dignified, and her good heart commands your veneration.

AN INCIDENT OF HER KINDNESS.

One morning she visited the atelier of the great FELIX. She found him in one of his despondent moods.

"What is the matter with you, my friend?" said she.

"Ah, madame, you are too good to trouble yourself with my petty cares."

"But tell me, then. Is it about your new book, *Le Droit au Vol?* Does it not sell well?"

"The third edition is about to appear."

"Well?"

"Alas, madame, it will avail me little, I fear."

"But then we must make it do so. Courage my friend, and let us think a little. How would you like me to write a preface for your third edition?"

"Oh, Mme. SAND," said FELIX, moved to tears at her generous proposal.

"Well, you refuse me then?"

"Dear and excellent lady," cried NADAR, taking her hands in both of his, "do you not know that I welcome your offer as an unhoped for happiness, a happiness which exceeds all my wishes, all my ambition!" Three days after she sent to FELIX NADER the admirable pages which head the third edition of *Le Droit au Vol*.

I could recount a thousand other traits which would reveal her delicate and beautiful quality of soul. Let it suffice to say that of all the enormous sums she has received, she has retained only sufficient to keep up with propriety her little domain. The rest she has expended in making happy the poor people about her neighborhood. Her inexperience is such that did they not love and venerate her so much, all her dependents could rob her with ease.

HER DAILY LIFE, &C.

Mme. SAND rises at 11 o'clock, breakfasts solely on an egg and a cup of coffee without sugar, then smokes a cigarette, of which she is passionately fond. She forbids the use of cigars or meerschaums to her friends. After this frugal meal she walks in her park. At 12½ o'clock she goes to her room and writes until 6½ o'clock, the dinner hour. Her favorite food is fish, which she sometimes catches for herself, and fruits. In the season you may see on her table five different varieties of strawberries. Dinner ended, she passes to the salon, where she plays at dominoes with a friend, her son, or her daughter-in-law. If she has visitors (I speak of those newly introduced) she speaks little and answers laconically to all questions, showing that she prefers to listen than to take part in the conversation. Unhappily, those who arrive at Nohant for the first time are ignorant that this reserve is based upon an insurmountable timidity; and burning with the desire of studying this extraordinary nature they try to draw her out—but they lose their time. She is excessively imaginative, will look upon clouds at times and tell of the most extravagant creatures and visions which she sees among them; her exaltation is so complete that she has for the moment the appearance and language of a devotee of that terrible herb, hasheesh.

HER RAPIDITY OF CONCEPTION.

Her rapidity of conception may be guessed from the following. Taking up the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, she read aloud portions of a romance contained in that newspaper. Her elocutionary powers are fine and her listeners were rapt in the beauty of style of the new story and its delivery also. In the midst of our delight, Mme. SAND was called a moment from the room. A gentleman took up the paper, ran his eyes hither and thither over the columns until he discovered to our surprise and admiration, that our hostess had given to a very ordinary romance words and expression, of her own, corrected phrases and given a tone of beauty to the story which would have astonished the author had he been listening.

WHEN SHE WRITES.

At midnight she retires to her room, [illegible] quently writes until 5 o'clock in the [illegible] She works without a previous [illegible] continues her story as interesting as the commencement, she throws it aside without regret, without vexation, and commences another directly. There is a great contrast between the authoress and her heroines. The latter are strong, energetic, self-possessed, while Mme. SAND herself is the opposite of all these. She is passionately fond of music, the classic especially, and dislikes much the innovations of our modern singers on the purity of the masters' works. She tells a story of ROSSINI and an aspirant for lyric honors. The young girl in question was brought before ROSSINI for his judgment on her vocal abilities. To flatter and please the great master she chose the celebrated cavatini from his "Barber of Seville," "*Una voce poco fa*," and sung it with so many so-called *embellishments*, added on so many extra trills, cadences, &c., to show off the flexibility of her voice, that ROSSINI pretended not to recognize it. After the cavatini, the lady looked round for approbation. ROSSINI met her eye, and said, after a pause, "That was very pretty music; pray, tell me *who wrote it?*"

HOW SHE IS RESPECTED.

Mme. SAND has a little theater attached to her residence, where she amuses herself by witnessing the performances of puppets. But when she gives parties, her friends replace the lifeless figures, and some very good amateurs have delighted both themselves and their select audiences. She has a box in the theater of the City of Nohant, and when she honors the representation with her presence, the Sub-Prefect and the Mayor pass to the second rank. The play does not commence until she arrives, and the public do not complain if she keeps them waiting a few minutes. When she appears, a boy, stationed to announce her approach, passes the word to the prompter, "She is here!" and the three strokes which are given before the rising of the curtain is heard, and the leader of the orchestra gives the signal for the commencement of the overture. They can pay no more or greater respect to sovereigns. Such is the private life of this woman of genius. Take her all in all, it is impossible not to be struck with her elevated and amiable qualities. Uniting dignity with simplicity, talent with modesty, her delicate benevolence, her tender care and thoughtfulness, compel those who have the happiness of being near and about her to reverence and love to a degree passing language or expression, this great-hearted genius, this great-souled woman!

COLUMBUS.

NOTES ON NNGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Question of Emigration—Condition of Trade—Machinery Versus Men—The Irish Land Bill and Election Scenes in Erin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 5, 1870.

While Sir GEORGE GRAY is stumping the country on the emigration question, holding meetings in all the large towns, and setting forth the needs of the people, the crowded workhouses, the multitudes wanting employment, the misery and starvation here, and the great and fertile lands beyond the seas, the property of these same people, for which they have paid by so many years of heavy taxation, but which they cannot reach to till or enjoy, Parliament, the House of Commons rather, has debated the question and has decided by a vote of 153 to 48 against him. In vain was it urged in the House that these waste lands of the world were crying for culture; that there was bread enough and to spare for all these needy and starving people, if they could only be sent to some of England's abounding colonies. In vain was the selfish commercial argument brought forward, that every colonist becomes a large consumer of British manufactures, the Australian and New-Zealander buying ten times as much as the citizens of the United States, thanks to, or curses on, that beneficent or wicked tariff. In vain poor law rates, and possibly dangerous masses of unemployed people. The Tories, who are generally philanthropists, went for the proposed measure of Government emigration, but Mr. GLADSTONE and the Liberals set themselves against it. What country, or what colony, it was asked, would receive English paupers? And people helped to emigrate on account of their poverty were as really paupers as those who were fed at home. If they were sent, those who were poor here, they would be equally helpless there, and if the Government transported them it would be responsible for their subsistence. If people wished to leave England, let them do as the Irish did, who emigrated in vast numbers, and at an expense of some £15,000,000, without a penny of help from the Government. The Irish raised the necessary means among themselves; and those who went first worked, and saved, and sent home money to bring out their relations. But the English poor had rather drink their wretched gin and beer at home, "the honly country in the world where a man can live comfortably," as they believe, than go any where. Mr. GLADSTONE did not say this, but he hinted it strongly enough. He said that if it cost ten or fifteen pounds a head to send people abroad, they would rather have the money and stay at home, hoping for better times. The matter is full of difficulties—political economy is against such interference—things must regulate themselves on the basis of supply and demand; and the vote showed that the bulk of the Liberals are of Mr. GLADSTONE'S opinion.

MACHINERY VERSUS MEN.

One fact in this question is a great puzzle to many. The trade of England is larger than at any former period—larger in proportion to its population. More goods are manufactured, more are exported, than ever, the revenue is larger, yet there is this want of employment. It is not seen that coal is consumed in still larger proportions—that steam and machinery are doing the work instead of human muscles. From the rolling-mill to the sewing-machine, steam and machinery are multiplying the powers of man and doing his work. One steam-engine does the work of ten thousand men—such engines as propel great steam-ships, or do the pumping for our water-works. If a single engine, with its supply of coal, can do the work of so many oars and buckets, it dispenses with still more hands when applied to complex machinery in spinning, weaving, stamping, planing, morticing, making clocks, watches, jewelry—machines making machinery, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Within the past year a Scotch engineer has perfected a road-engine, which "will go anywhere, and do anything." By means of elephantine feet, that is, thick tires of vulcanized India rubber, it will run on broken stones, a cobblestone pavement, sand, mud, grass, or plowed ground, with equal facility. It goes up almost any grade, turns short about, will draw an immense load, and runs up to twelve or fifteen miles an hour. It plows fields and draws omnibuses. Its soft, elastic tires will not slip on ice, nor crush a potato on the pavement. It has no jolt nor jar. Such a machine as this can dispense alike with horses and railways. One of them would draw a train of carriages across the American continent without grading or rails. They will climb the Alps, or cross the African deserts. In ten years such machines will displace many thousands of horses, and to a great extent the men that feed and care for them.

In such ways men and women are set aside. Their work is done for them and they are not wanted. There is nothing for them but to go back to the first work of man, gardening. Let them make the earth a garden and live upon its fruits, the most beautiful of all human employments, and one of those with which machinery can least interfere. But for this land must be had; and if not here then there must be emigration. And if emigration is necessary, it is right that the Government—that is, the whole people, as one body—should engage in it. Let the English take a lesson of the Mormons, if they wish to strengthen their empire. If a family grows too large for the homestead, and some must emigrate, ought not those who stay to help those who go? So with a nation. Are these poor artisans to blame, because ship-building has left the Thames, or cotton is spun in America, rather than in Lancashire, or because steam and machinery have taken their work out of their hands and their bread out of their mouths? Why are they alone to bear such a calamity? The whole great family—the nation—should bear it, and provide the remedy. Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech, like most of the political economy taught here, seems to me selfish, hard, cruel, unchristian and inhuman. If a great statesman, Prime Minister, chief ruler, is not a "Great Father," he ought to be a big brother, and behave like one.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land bill suits Ireland no better than it did a week ago. It will not prevent evictions—it does not meet the country's requirements. Some fifty of the Irish members have held a meeting and agreed to try to amend it, but Sir JOHN GRAY and a few others would not pledge themselves to vote for the second reading. Tenant right, as it already exists in the north, would satisfy the whole country. The bill confirms tenant right where it exists. Why not then extend it? But the Government is pledged to a good law for all Ireland, and all Ireland will take nothing less. For you have seen that the spirit of Ireland is not broken. KICKHAM, the Fenian, would have been elected in Tipperary had a few votes, intended for him but given in mistake for PICKHAM, been properly counted. Throwing them out Mr. HERON has but eighteen majority. He may be unseated upon petition, for seats in Parliament are not settled by partisan committees. Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, to the joy of both sides of the House—for he is one of its jolliest members—has been elected from Waterford, but only after a severe and bloody struggle. His opponent was an avowed Fenian. There was a hard fight all day, but when the result was declared the mob became terrific. They attacked hotels, stores, dwelling-houses. Not content with suddenly smashing every light of glass, they fired on the inmates with guns and pistols, and the whole town was like a place taken by assault. The hotel where Mr. OSBORNE was staying was attacked with such violence that the honorable member thought it prudent to retreat from a back window, and got soused in a water-butt, but was kindly received in a neighboring house, and protected from cold with an overcoat until the mob had passed on and he was able to return to his lodgings. The contest in Tipperary was a series of battles with police, military and the two political parties; the Police, who are armed with rifles, obliged to make bayonet charges; stones thrown in regular volleys; skulls bared with the vigorous blows of shelalaghs; landlords and priests, leading their armies of voters to the polls, attacked and driven off, or compelled to seek military escort. Nothing short of a general insurrection can be more spirited and picturesque than an Irish election. The English excel in bribery, the Irish in coercion and riot. There is at times a good deal of fighting and destruction of property in England, and American elections are very quiet, peaceful affairs in comparison. There are at this moment more broken heads in County Tipperary than Gen. GRANT'S election caused in all the States and Territories of the American Union. But then consider what you lose in excitement and all the elements of the picturesque. You have no landlord escorting his hundred tenants to the polls to vote for his candidate on pain of eviction, attacked by a mob armed with bludgeons and stones, and rescued by a charge of cavalry—but I must give you just one sweet bit of a Tipperary scrimmage from an Irish paper. A party of Heron voters, going to the polls guarded by a strong escort of police and soldiers, was attacked by a party of Kickhamites, but soon after rescued by a charge of cavalry, and escorted to the polls by police and military. But the Fenians made another rally. The reading of the Riot act and a command to disperse by the Magistrate was answered by a volley of stones.

"Their onslaught was fierce and furious, and in their first attack five policemen were completely disabled from the effect of stones hurled at them with dreadful force. Even with bayonets fixed the Police could not repulse their assailants, but as an additional force of Police was placed upon the flank of the rioters, they, with the assistance of another troop of cavalry, succeeded in dispersing the mob. Soon after another batch of voters for Mr. HERON, said to be from Clonulty, appeared upon the streets. They were all armed with huge stones, and were headed by a priest, a second clergyman walking beside them. They appeared to be aware of their danger, for they kept closely together, and were prepared for any attack. They only proceeded to the spot where the preceding riot was quelled, when a rush was made upon them by the Kickham mob, who assailed them with renewed fury. A brisk conflict then ensued, and an exceedingly large number of skulls were laid bare; but a troop of dragoons charged through the streets, cleared back the mob, and conducted the voters to the poll. Shortly after the excitement increased to a fearful pitch when a large landed proprietor was seen, accompanied by a priest, driving his tenants to the poll for Mr. HERON. The landlord and the clergyman occupied the same carriage, while the tenants were ranged on cars behind them. Close to the Court-house the crowd gathered in and stopped their progress by pulling all the tenants off the cars, while they seized the horses of the carriage, and drove them away out of the town, relieving the remainder of the people of the presence of the obnoxious landlord and priest."

You Yankees are always bragging; but really, now, have you anything like that in America?

But even Irish elections are not what they used to be. The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following copy of a tavern bill which hangs, or did hang, at Somerville House, County Meath, for the election expenses of Sir MARK SOMERVILLE in 1826:

My bill,—To eating 16 freeholders above stairs for Sir MARKS, at 3s. 6d. a head, is to me £2 12s. To eating 16 more below stairs, and two priests after supper, is to me £2 15s. 9d. To six beds in one room and four in another, at two guineas every bed, and not more than four in any bed at any time—God knows cheap enough—is to me £22 15s. To 18 horses and 5 mules about my yard all night, at 13s. every one of them, and for a man which was lost on the head of watching them all night, is to me £5 5s. 0d. For breakfast on tay in the morning for every one of them, and as many more as they brought, as near as I can guess, is to me £4 12s. 0d. To raw whisky and punch, without talking of pipes, tobacco, as well as for porter, and as well as for breaking a pot above stairs and other glasses and delf for the first day and night, I am not very sure, but for the three days and a half of the election, as little as I can call it, and to be very exact, it is in all or thereabout, as near as I can guess, and not to be too particular, is to me at least £79 15s. 9d. For shaving and cropping off the heads of the forty-nine free-holders for Sir MARKS at 13d. for every head of them by my brother has a wote, is to me £2 13s. 1d. For a womit and nurse for poor TOM KERNAN in the middle of the night when he was not expected, is to me ten hogs. I don't talk of the piper, or for keeping him sober, as long as he was sober, is to me £40 10s. The total £110 18s. 7d., you may say £111, so your honor, Sir MARKS, send me this eleven hundred by BRYAN himself, who, and I prays for your success always in Trim, and no more at present."

A great meeting is to be held in Tipperary to protest against the return of Mr. HERON, and a Committee is actively engaged in investigating the frauds, coercion and corruption said to have been used by his supporters. But supposing a Fenian is actually returned to Parliament, will he be allowed to take the oath of allegiance, unless he at the same time abjures the oath he has already taken in favor of the Irish Republic? In case of need, I presume a cast-iron oath might be constructed, strong enough for the emergency, or Parliament might import a few from America, which you have no longer any use for.

MONADNOCK.

A Gang of Negro Burglars Arrested.

Last evening Capt. MCDERMOTT, with Detectives GLYNN and DUNN, of the Eighth Ward Police, detected three negroes named JAMES WHITNEY, *alias* Willis Brooks, JAMES CAMPBELL and GEORGE BROWN, as they were in the act of committing a burglary in the premises No. 84 West Houston-street. The house is occupied by EMMA BENEDICT. The thieves were seen to appropriate a large quantity of furs, velvets and silks, valued at $1,500, and were arrested after they had packed up their plunder for removal. The gang gained an entrance to the dwelling by a gate on Lawrence-street, and forced open a door on the second floor with an oyster knife. The prisoners were locked up in the Prince-street Police Station, and will be arraigned at Jefferson Market today.

Major Wm. W. Leland Assaulted in the Streets—He Uses a Revolver in Self-Defense.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock last evening Major WM. W. LELAND was assaulted, near the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, by an unknown man. A man of large habit and heavy build first peered into the Major's face, as if to determine his identity, and then suddenly dealt him a terrific and wholly unexpected blow on the mouth with his fist, knocking out three of his false teeth and cutting his lip, causing it to bleed freely. Mr. LELAND drew a revolver and fired at his assailant, who, finding his antagonist to be armed, beat a hasty retreat, finally escaping into the St. Bernard Hotel near by. Major LELAND fired four bullets at the unknown, but none of them appear to have taken effect. Officer GARNETT, of the Eighth Ward Police, who was on duty in Houston-street, ran to the scene on hearing the pistol shots, when he learned the above story. Capt. MCDERMOTT being informed of the occurrence, proceeded to the St. Bernard Hotel and made an investigation. The proprietor, THEODORE ALLEN, then stated that a man answering the description given by the Major, had entered by one door at the time of the firing, and that he put him out by another. No arrests could, therefore, be made. After giving all the information in his power to the Police, Major LELAND proceeded up town to the St. Elmo Hotel to have his wound dressed.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Week's Amusements.

The week has been rather a quiet one at our places of amusement. On Monday the Academy was opened by the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe, and a careful performance of MOZART'S "Marriage of Figaro" was given to begin the season. The singing deserved much praise, and had the acting been equally good the success of the occasion would have been less equivocal than in fact it was. The opera was, however, repeated three nights to good houses. On Thursday the troupe appeared in Brooklyn, and on Friday gave "Martha" at the Academy to a numerous assemblage. FLOTOW'S work, always one of the most successful represented by this company, was admirably performed and attracted much unqualified commendation. On Saturday, "The Marriage of Figaro" was repeated for the matinée, and was listened to by a crowded audience. For to-morrow night "Der Freischutz" is announced; for Tuesday, the "Black Domino," and for Wednesday, the "Trovatore," the latter performance being for the benefit of Mr. LAURANCE....The long run of "Hamlet" at Booth's Theater has come to an end at last, and the manager is to appear during the ensuing week in two of his favorite characters, beginning with *Sir Giles Overreach* to-morrow night....No change of performance was to be looked for at Wallack's, at Niblo's, at the Fifth-avenue Theater, or at the Olympic, and no novelty of importance was produced, and none is heralded elsewhere.... The benefit of Mlle. BRIOT at the French Theater, on Friday evening, was attended by a large and fashionable audience, and "La Perichole"—always a favorite opera in New-York—was creditably presented. The *beneficiare*, though evidently suffering from hoarseness, which marred her singing, looked and acted her part exceedingly well. M. GIRREBUCK was a satisfactory *Piquillo*, and our old friend, M. DUCHESNE, who was enthusiastically received, made the most of a small part. The choruses and orchestra were good, and their performance did credit to the director, M. VAN GHEL, as well as to themselves....The usual Saturday concert was given at Association Hall yesterday, with Mme. ANNA BISHOP as the principal songstress. In the evening, the charitable concert, alluded to already in the TIMES, attracted to Steinway Hall an overflowing audience. The rich voice of Mrs. DAVISON, who sang the Shadow song from "Dinorah," with a correctness and a finish indicative of culture of the most diligent kind, was heard in the first part of the reunion, and in the second part, the singing of Miss STERLING was listened to. Miss STERLING'S execution of the aria from "La Donna del Lago" was somewhat sluggish in passages, but she was recalled nevertheless, and her execution of "Three Fishers Went Sailing" was so good in respect of expression as well as of purely mechanical excellence, as to richly entitle the artist to the stormy demand for a repeat which followed. The instrumentalists were Mr. WERNER and Miss MEHLIG, who were both heard in pieces familiar to the habitual concert-goer ....Messrs. KELLY & LEON have added to the potent attractions of "Le Petit Faust" the extraordinary drollery of "Lischen and Fritzchen," which was brought out by them for the first time on Monday last, and was really admirably performed to an excellent house. This piece will doubtless run for some time to come.

Miscellaneous Home Notes.

The Board of Management of the New-York Harmonic Society have engaged the rooms of the new chapel adjoining the Presbyterian Church, north-west corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, and the Society will hold their first rehearsal at that place to-morrow evening....The first performance of the Nelson artists at the Boston Theater was given on Monday evening. "Il Trovatore" was listened to by a very numerous and enthusiastic audience. Miss AMELIA JACKSON was the *Leonora*....LOTTA was in Philadelphia last week. LAURA KEENE'S version of "Frou Frou" had been produced there with partial success only....Mr. FECHTER, who was last week in Philadelphia, reappears at the Boston Theater on March 28, probably in "The Duke's Motto".... A benefit performance tendered Mr. ROBINSON at Selwyn's Theatre, in Boston, brought that gentleman before the public in "Hamlet." In regard to his performance, the *Advertiser* says: "Mr. ROBINSON'S *Hamlet* deserves a more elaborate and extended criticism than the etiquette of benefit notices will permit us to give at present. We may say, however, that in its general character it was exceedingly quiet and thoughtful, and showed not a little careful study. It is, indeed, a "closet" *Hamlet*, and not likely, for that reason, we suspect, to become very popular; but it commends itself to all appreciative minds by its refinement and its intelligence, and, above all, by its originality. Mr. ROBINSON'S "business" in the part is often entirely new, and, though seldom obtrusive or melodramatic, it is calculated to excite not a little admiration for its high graphic and illustrative power. We trust that the public may have another opportunity to see Mr. ROBINSON'S impersonation".... Miss JEAN HOSMER was last week at Springfield, Ill....Mr. EDWIN FORREST plays in Bloomington, Ill., on April 5, 6 and 7. ....Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE had a complimentary benefit in Albany, last week.... Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON are soon to act in Cincinnati....Mr. FRANK MAYO was last week at McVicker's Theater, in Chicago....The Chicago *Post* states that the Lingard combination which has recently been playing at the Crosby Opera House, left the City several hundreds worse off than when it came. "It should be thankful that it escaped so easily," it adds....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS acted at De Bar's Opera House, in St. Louis, last week.... Mr. JOHN E. OWENS acted in Washington last week....To-morrow week, BRIGNOLI and company will be in Wilmington, N. C....LYDIA THOMPSON and troupe were at the Pittsburg (Penn.) Opera House last week....Rumor reports OLE BULL matrimonially engaged to a young lady in Madison, Wis....Wednesday and Thursday, Mr. LESTER WALLACK was in Hartford, Conn....The Lisa Weber troupe is attracting crowded houses to the Boston Adelphi.... Mlle. PATTI sang in Charleston on March 13. To-morrow she sings in Richmond, Va....Mr. NEIL WARNER was last week in Richmond....Mr. EMMETT acted "Fritz" at the St. Charles Theater, in New-Orleans, last week.... Half a dozen cancan dancers, headed by Mlle. ALINE LE FAVRE, were arrested and fined in Memphis last week, on the charge of giving "an indecent exhibition"....Mlle. MORLACCHI was last week at the National Theater, in Cincinnati, and Miss ELISE HOLT, was at Wood's.

The Foreign Drama.

GEORGE SAND'S NEW PLAY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes thus concerning George Sand's new play: "There was a rush," he says, "to the Odeon Theater—the students' play-house *par excellence*, on account of its location in the midst of their quarter—to witness the first performance of "L'Autre," an entirely new comedy not drawn from any romance, by Mme. George Sand. The authoress, of course, was present, and took a very lively interest in the success of her piece. She is said to have carried her anxiety so far as to have absolutely pinned up the head-dresses of some of the actresses, and draped the lace of their garments to the exact exigencies of her genius. A brilliant auditory was present to hail the latest effort of the lady whose brow positively bends under the weight of laurels. Whether she take it as favor or not, I am forced to say the burden does not appear likely to become heavier. But, before I speak of the play, let me tell you who were among the distinguished persons in attendance. Prince MURAT was there, and the Princess MURAT, in occupation of the Imperial box. All the critics (and their name is legion) were in the orchestra. M. DE [illegible], deputy, had a stall; as he [illegible] "Long live [illegible]" [illegible] young generation. M. FERRY, Deputy, came in after him. ["Long live FERRY."] And many other political notabilities less notable. ["Long live the Republic."] Other celebrities showed up, too. I give you the Alpha and Omega of the list—LEONIDE LEBLANC, of the Porte St. Martin Theater, and FILLE DE L'AIR, of the Folies-Marigny, leaving to your imagination to fill up the gap. The subject which was dissected in this "original" comedy by that accomplished anatomist of the human mind, Mme. George Sand? Adultery, as a matter of course. And why not? Does it not draw like six inches square of Burgundy pitch on a tender breast? Young M. DUMAS, when he sought dramatic success, wrote "Le Filleul de Pompignac." M. EMILE AUGIER, of the Academy, cannot write anything in which (pardon the parody) "apt adultery" does not lend "its artful aid;" and even M. TOUROUDE, that Hotspur of Havre, who threw a somersault into the dramatic arena last Spring, was ready armed with a charming sketch of adultery from a completely new point of view. Mme. Sand is too sage a practitioner to depart from the canons of the art, and accordingly she served us up last night a chapter from the "old, old story, ever new." Let me endeavor, in three words, to give you an insight in the plot. A wicked man marries in an illegal way, so that he can untie the knot when he chooses. He has a daughter by the alliance, over whom the suspicion of illegitimacy hangs like the sword of DAMOCLES; but there is no need to seek a separation from the mother. She dies, consumed with the hidden grief that she has dishonored her husband's bed; and the wicked father packs the innocent daughter off to her grandmother. The coast being thus clear, he marries a second time, but his new wife discovers letters which prove that *Helen*, the innocent daughter, is illegitimate. *Helen* grows up in beauty, and falls in love with her cousin *Marcus*. *Marcus* is rich in purse, but cold in disposition; he loses his fortune one fine day, and proposes to go to America to seek another, but *Helen* interposes, and says, "Stay at home and marry me." Tableau. This is the best scene in the comedy. But grandmother's consent is wanted; grandmother gives it. Father's is wanted next. Father dies, and his widow is about to bring an action to prove that *Helen* has no right of succession to his property on account of that little stain on her birth, you know. The true father of *Helen* turns up most opportunely; naturally, he is a millionaire, and all ends happily. I have omitted some details which would be insupportable in any ordinary person, but in Mme. Sand I shall merely call tiresome; but on the whole I think I am justified in predicting that her reputation will gain little by "L'Autre."

Foreign Gossip.

Of all theaters in the world, Astley's has been converted into a house for the performance of the legitimate drama. Nor does the change represent the freak of some stage-struck lady or gentleman who is determined to act somewhere, wherever that may be. No; Mr. E. T. SMITH has actually engaged a company of leading tragic actors, and has started with "Othello," supported by Mr. PHELPS, Mr. and Mrs. HERMAN VEZIN, Mr. CHARLES HARCOURT, and Miss F. HUDDART....A Mr. SOUTHERN has reappeared at the Haymarket as *Lord Dundreary*....Mr. H. J. BYRON is acting at the Adelphi in his own drama of "Blow for Blow"....The *Athenæum* has reason to believe that there is no longer any question as to the opening of Her Majesty's Theater next season by Mr. MAPLESON. That gentleman's lease expired at the end of February, and the building was at last accounts at Lord DUDLEY'S disposal....Mrs. C. T. BURLEIGH is at once to assume the management of the Holborn Theater in London....Miss AMY FAWSITT is to act at the Vaudeville Theater, Strand....Mr. GUERINT, pantomimist, who was *Harlequin* to GRIMALDI'S *Clown*, and is now the last surviving contemporary of that great artist, is ill and destitute in London....An accident of a very serious character had occurred to Mr. R. SWEETMAN, while performing the part of the *Dragon* in the pantomime of "St. George and the Dragon," at the Surrey Theater. The *Dragon* wears a large mask formed somewhat in the fashion of a horse's head, and in the scene where *St. George* enters the *Dragon's* cave and challenges him to mortal combat, the *Dragon* starts up with a snort of defiance, at the same time emitting from his nostrils a shower of sparks produced by the ignition of gunpowder filled into cases similar to squibs. On the occasion in question, from some unexplained cause, the powder, instead of discharging itself in the shape of fire from the nostrils, exploded inside the mask, blowing it off the head of the actor, terribly scorching his face and hair, and inflicting serious injuries to his eyes. It was doubtful, at last accounts, if he would recover the sight of one eye, at all events....The London *Era* announces that Prof. RISLEY, the well-known caterer for amusements for the public, has just completed the formation of one of the most extensive miscellaneous, dramatic and musical troupes which has ever left these shores for the United States, and one which numbers among its members the cream of European artists. It consists of upward of sixty performers of various kinds, among whom we may mention as a sample, a magnificent Spanish ballet troupe of fifteen members, selected from among the most beautiful and talented ballerini of Spain; Mme. AZELLA, the trapezist, from Paris, whose graceful and daring feats must be fresh in the memory of our readers, with her husband, M. HENRI AGOUST, a distinguished Parisian Prestidigitateur. Mme. AZELLA and her husband had sailed from Brest. Mr. G. W. JESTER, the eminent ventriloquist of the talking hand, is also engaged; as also is Prof. SCHMIDT and a party of twenty; also M. CORVI, whose performing dogs, monkeys and ponies have created such a sensation in Paris....The fourteenth anniversary dinner in connection with the Dramatic, Equestrian and Musical Sick Fund, had been held in London at WILLIS' Rooms, under the Presidency of Lord WILLIAM LENNOX. This festival is celebrated annually on Ash Wednesday—a day which actors and actresses in London, where dramatical affairs are under the sway of the Lord Chamberlain, run little risk of forgetting, and year after year the numbers of those who give up what to many is one of the few free evenings at their disposal, appear to increase. Last evening about 250 sat down, the company comprising many of the leading actors and actresses on the London stage. The proceedings of the evening terminated, in accordance with the invariable rule, by the conversion of the dining-room into a ball-room.... The following is the text of the communication from Minister RICHARD, which informed Mr. BALFE of the high mark of esteem paid to his musical talent: "SIR: I have to inform you that, by a decree dated Feb. 18, the Emperor has been pleased to nominate you a Knight of the Legion of Honor. I congratulate myself in having proposed to His Majesty, for this distinction, a composer whose works have for a long time held so distinguished a rank in the répertoire of the principal lyric theatres of Europe."... M. THEODORE BARRIERE—as celebrated in his day as M. VICTORIEN SARDOU, of whom he was in some sort the precursor, is at present—has failed miserably with a new drama, called "Malheur aux Vaincus," which has been brought out at the Theater des Menus-Plaisirs," in Paris, with the veteran FREDERIC LEMAITRE in the principal part.... News of the illness of Mlle. PATTI reaches us, says the *Musical Standard*, from St. Petersburg; the lady is suffering from quinsy, induced by the excessive cold....A discovery of great interest has been made in a convent near Biberach, in the shape of six vocal compositions, each for four voices, from the pen of the immortal HAYDN. They are to be published in Munich.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Singular Affair in Hudson City—A Dying Man Committed to the County Jail for Drunkenness.

An unknown man, evidently a German, was committed to the County Jail at Hudson City, on Friday, by Justice LODER for drunkenness. He had been found lying upon the track of the oil road, north of Hudson City, and had been carried up on a wagon to the Justice's office. He had evidently been intoxicated, and was still insensible, and the Magistrate committed him to the County Jail for recovery. Yesterday, the prisoner remaining still unconscious and helpless, an examination of his body was made, when it was discovered that he was terribly bruised and scratched, and it was then thought to be probable that he had been assaulted and robbed. The pockets of his pantaloons had been cut, and he was destitute of money when found upon the railroad track. Dr. HAYES, who made the examination, gave his opinion that the man was mortally injured, and he was last evening sinking rapidly. Who his assailants were no one appears to have any idea, nor has his name or residence been learned, although efforts have been made to discover them. He was dressed in a dark coat, with light pants and vest, and bore evidence in his dress and appearance of being a laboring man. He had light hair, mustache and chin whiskers, and was about five feet ten inches in height.

Fires Yesterday.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the top floor in the building in rear of No. 484 Pearl-street, occupied by WM. LAMB as a carpenter shop, who lost stock valued at $200, and WM. CLAYTON, carpenter, on the second floor, lost stock worth $100. The building, which is owned by LORENZO CAREY, will require $100 for repairs, but is fully insured in the Stuyvesant Company.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was [illegible] Fourteenth Precinct Police [illegible] "had the appearance of incendiarism."

At 3 o'clock yesterday [illegible] was discovered in the establishment of [illegible] BOSSSEN, manufacturer of [illegible] occupying the third floor and attic of No. [illegible] street. Her loss on stock is estimated at [illegible] while she has insurance only for $550. L. [illegible] MAN & BRO., dealers in furs, on the second floor, suffered slight damage by water, and the building, owned by LOUIS HEYMANS, was but little injured.

OBITUARY.

George Wakeman.

Mr. GEORGE WAKEMAN, who has been for several years well known as a journalist and a contributor to some of the leading magazines of this City, died yesterday morning at 3½ o'clock, at his residence in Harlem, of pneumonia.

Mr. WAKEMAN was born at Greenfield Hill, Conn., on the 4th of February, 1841. He early made up his mind to become a journalist, and came to New-York in 1858 to carry out that design. He was first employed on the *Ledger*, and afterwards went through a varied experience on the different City papers, until the *World* was established, when he became regularly connected with that journal as a reporter. In that position he acquired great facility as a short-hand writer, and was regarded as one of the best reporters of public speeches on the New York press. Soon after his first connection with the *World* he began to write sketches of a more or less humorous or literary character, and three years ago he commenced a series of similar papers, contributed to the *Galaxy*, which were received with considerable favor. In these he displayed great skill in finding out literary oddities, and showed some degree of quaint humor in his manner of dealing with them. He had been advised to appear as a public lecturer on subjects of the same nature as those which he had treated in his magazine articles, and had begun the preparation of a course of popular addresses. In 1868 he was chosen as the official stenographer of the Senate, which position he continued to hold until his last illness.

Mr. WAKEMAN has been twice married, his first wife having died in 1866. In his personal character he was modest and retiring, but at the same time genial, and ever ready to confer a favor. His funeral takes place at the Chapel in One Hundred and Eleventh-street, near Third-avenue, to-morrow at 11 A. M.

James B. Treanor.

This gentleman, a prominent teacher of the City of New York, died at his residence, No. 24 Watts-street, on Thursday, March 9, of disease of the heart. The deceased was born in this city in the year 1835, and at an early age made teaching the business of his life. As a teacher, Mr. TREANOR was conscientious, just and upright; as a friend, true, tried and never found wanting, and as a private individual he was a genial and highly respected man. His loss will therefore be deeply felt by a large circle of mourning friends.

ACTION OF THE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The teachers of the schools of the First Ward met on Tuesday last, at Grammar School No. 29, in Greenwich-street, for the purpose of paying a suitable respect to his memory. Mr. THOS. E. CODY, Principal of Grammar School No. 29, presided, and Miss ABBY A. WRIGHT acted as Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, to call to Himself, after a short illness, our cherished friend and fellow-teacher; and

Whereas, The long services of the deceased in the schools as pupil and teacher, the welfare of which he was ever zealous in promoting, renders it peculiarly fitting that we, his associates, should give public testimony to our appreciation of his virtues, and sorrow at his loss; therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we yet deeply lament the great loss our school has sustained in the death of one of its ablest and most proficient teachers one who has devoted seventeen years of his short life to the cause of education.

Resolved, That in his death we, his associates, have lost a friend whose friendship was priceless, and our schools an advocate whose labors were untiring, and whose loss has created a void not easily filled, being thus suddenly cut down in the flower of his manhood.

Resolved, That to his bereaved wife and little ones, in this the hour of their affliction, we tender our sincere and heart-felt regrets, and our sympathies for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed, framed and presented to the widow of our lamented friend.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio, is quite ill.

The women in Bristol, Tenn., take their knitting to church.

Tremont Temple, Boston, which is the property of the Baptists in that city, is to be fitted up as a denominational house.

JOHN M. HILL, of Nashville, Tenn., has bequeathed $20,000 to the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

Rev. J. B. HARRISON has assumed charge of the *Liberal Christian*.

Rev. P. E. STEVENSON died at Paterson on the 17th inst.

There have been eight Young Men's Christian Associations organized in Vermont since last October.

The Central Church, Philadelphia, has raised $25,000 toward the erection of a new house of worship.

Rev. Mr. WINSLOW, of Lee, Conn., resigns his pastorate because "he has received no salary for six months, and for other good and cogent reasons."

Rev. R. M. MEREDITH has accepted a call to the Sullivan-street Methodist Church, in this City.

The Hebrews at Jerusalem are reported to be in a starving condition.

The Sixteenth Baptist Church in Chicago has just been organized, with eighty members.

The Memphis *Baptist* proposes to print the name of every imposter and excluded Baptist preacher that it can hear of.

DANIEL DREW intends to make the Methodist Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., a University, by increased donations.

The Presbyterian Board of Education has received 3,006 candidates for the ministry since its formation.

Six hundred additions to the Methodist Church are reported from Cincinnati during the past month.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL is at Jerusalem, and is fast recovering from his late illness.

A new Protestant Episcopal Church has just been completed at Westchester, Penn., at a cost of over $33,000.

Rev. FREDERICK MARSH, of Winchester Centre, Conn., ninety years old, has been for 61 years pastor of the Congregational Church in that place.

President LOOMIS, of the Baptist University of Lewisburg, being unable to get workmen who were willing to undertake the most dangerous and difficult part of the slating of a church steeple, went to work and did it himself.

The Congregational Church in Thomaston, Me., recently amended their by-laws as follows: "Every member, male and female, in good standing, present at any business meeting, shall be entitled to vote."

Rev. JAMES S. BLACK, who has taken charge of a church at Nashua, N. H., was formerly a clerk for HOGG, BROWN & TAYLOR, of Boston.

Eight members of the Ecumenical Council have died since its opening, and Bishop GRANT, of Southwark, is lying at home dangerously ill.

Rev. M. N. MILES has broken ground for a church society at Pawnee City, in the southeast part of Nebraska. He has a church organized with seven members.

Mr. VINCENT COLYER writes to Dr. TYNG that "Alaska has not one Protestant or American missionary or preacher within its vast border."

President CATTELL, of Lafayette College, will supply Dr. C. S. ROBINSON'S pulpit in the American Chapel at Paris, during the latter's absence in the East.

One-fifth of the families in Kentucky are destitute of the Bible.

The *Zion's Herald* (Methodist) says: "Our papers report from one to two thousand conversions every week."

Eighty-seven persons were admitted to the Presbyterian Church in Kinderhook, N. Y., Sabbath before last. The place has a population of only 1,500, divided into four religious bodies.

The New-York Methodist Conference has not yet decided whether it was right to license Mrs. VAN COTT, or not.

Rev. I. UPHAM, D. D., of Providence, having completed the fiftieth year of his ministry, delivered a semi-centennial sermon last Wednesday.

The *Freeman's Journal* complains that the wealthier and more intelligent Catholics have lost their faith in purgatory, and are not at all liberal in purchasing masses to liberate the souls of their friends.

The Boston Young Women's Christian Association, during the past year, gave temporary board and lodging to 389 young women. Two houses have been purchased and fitted up. The expenses for the year were $13,633 68, and the receipts were $69 02 in excess of this sum.

The New-York *Tablet* says: "We have no sympathy with Protestantism, but we prefer the older, more doctrinal and more religious forms of Protestantism to the more sentimental, rationalistic, weak and watery forms that are latterly becoming the vogue."

The Yates County, N. Y., Baptist Association have resolved that any Baptist minister [illegible] head of the Church, and should be dealt with as a heretic after the second offense, and deposed from the ministry.

Dr. KIRK, of Boston, has ceased preaching, but his church have insisted on continuing half his salary, viz., $2,000.

South Carolina has 63 Baptist parishes, with 54 clergymen, and a total of 260 communicants, white and colored; the church attendance is 3,429; there are 217 Sunday-school teachers, with 1,442 scholars; the gross contributions amount to $34,943 50.

The *Independent* makes a comparison between the reunited Presbyterian Church and the Congregational body in the United States, showing that the Presbyterians have 4,371 churches, 4,432 ministers and 431,463 communicants. The Congregationalists have an average of nearly 97 members for every church, and 94 for each minister; and Presbyterians nearly 99 for every church, and 97 for each minister. The Congregationalists added last year 15,167, and the Presbyterians 24,893.

A GERMAN EVENING NEWS.—The *Evening News* announces "that a German *Evening News* will shortly be issued from that office. No pains will be spared to make it in every way worthy of the patronage of the immense German population of our City and suburbs."—*Evening News.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BULKLEY—TURNER.—On Wednesday, March 16, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, EDMUND W. BULKLEY to CARRIE J., daughter of D. H. Turner, all of this City.

TOBIAS—WOLFF.—On Thursday, March 17, by Rev. S. M. Isaacs, HENRY N. TOBIAS to RACHEL, eldest daughter of the late Moses Wolff, all of this City.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—On Wednesday, March 16, 1870, Miss JULIA FRANCIS BUCHANAN, daughter of Benjamin W. and Lydia A. Buchanan, aged 23 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 20th inst., from the residence of her father, No. 180 Mott-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—On Thursday evening, March 17, at his residence, Washington Heights, WILLIAM W. CORNELL, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av., without further notice, on Monday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M.

EASTMAN.—On Saturday afternoon, March 19, at the residence of Jno. J. Donaldson, No. 23 West 47th-st., MARY ANN EASTMAN, youngest daughter of S. P. Eastman, Esq., of St. Albans, Vt., in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., to which her friends, and the friends of her family, are invited. The body will be taken to St. Albans for interment.

HADDEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 19, of malignant scarlet fever, FRANK KING, only child of Dr. Alex. and Phebe K. Hadden, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 155 East 51st-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 3 P. M.

HATHAWAY.—On Friday evening, March 18, LYDIA, wife of William Hathaway, and daughter of the late John S. McKibbin.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of G. G. Yvelin, No. 8 West 20th-st., at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

HAVILAND.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday evening, March 18, LOUISA M., wife of Edwin Haviland, and daughter of Nathaniel S. Merritt, in the 31st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house on Schermerhorn st.

TINDALL.—On Saturday, March 19, at his residence in Putnam County, near Peekskill, EDWARD TINDALL, only son of Henry Tindall, of Hastings, England, aged 25 years, 7 months and 17 days.

Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, 23d inst. Trains leave 30th-st. at 10½ o'clock. Returning leave Peekskill at 2:?7 o'clock.

VERPLANCK.—On Friday, March 18, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, in the 84th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, at 1 o'clock, on Monday, 21st inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE New-York Association of Sunday-School Teachers will be held at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st., MONDAY EVENING, Association for the coming year will then be elected, March 21, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Officers of the an illustrative Scripture lesson will be conducted by Mrs. M. H. SMITH, of the State Normal School, Oswego, and addresses will be delivered by E. J. JONES, Esq., of St. Louis, and by Rev. EDWARD EGGLESTON, editor of the *National Sunday-School Teacher*, Chicago.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector.—Services EVERY DAY but Saturdays, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., except Friday at 7½ P. M., with lectures. SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will (D. V.) administer confirmation on SUNDAY A. M., 20th inst. SUNDAY EVENING lectures on *Jerusalem* until Easter by the Rector. Seats furnished by the sexton.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday-school from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes; Rev. Dr. HIGBEE at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. MILBURN at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service and catechetical instruction by Rev. H. H. COLE. Next WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH will preach.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. JOHNSTON, of Washington, in the hall of the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Subject for the evening—*Glorying in the Cross.*

ST. ATHANASIUS, THE COUNCIL OF NICE, THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY, will be the subject of the discourse, by Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE ARGUMENTS ALLEGED IN support of the dogma of infallibility will be considered in a sermon to be preached SUNDAY EVENING in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., by the Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH. Services at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—New Building, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st. Social Bible class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, March 20. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. A. H. KELLOGG.

UNION PRAYER-MEETING—EVERY day, from 4 to 5 P. M., in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Come, if you can remain but five minutes.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—NO. 131 West 24th-st. Love-feast at 3 P. M. Sermon on baptism in the EVENING, and a sermon on Daniel, vii., on WEDNESDAY EVENING by P. CANNON.

A FREE AFTERNOON SERVICE ON every SUNDAY in Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 3½ P. M. Rev. N. T. TRACY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—The Rector will preach his fifteenth anniversary sermon (postponed from last Sunday) on SUNDAY MORNING, the 20th inst.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PEW NO. [illegible] side aisle, Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av. and 35th-st. Address [illegible]

[illegible]

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the twentieth and closing sermon in the course of sermons for the people, by Rev. Dr. HALL, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn. Subject—*Conversion*. Strangers cordially invited to the services.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of officers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association will be held in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY, March 21, at 7½ P. M. Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will deliver an essay on the subject—*The Relation of the Rector to the Superintendent, the Teacher and the Scholar.*

Subject for discussion—*Are Prizes in Sunday Schools Desirable?*

All are cordially invited.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and every EVENING next week, except Monday and Saturday. Prayer-meeting every AFTERNOON, except Monday and Saturday, at 4 P. M. Ordinance of Baptism will be administered SUNDAY EVENING.

A GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held EVERY SUNDAY EVENING, in the large hall of Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Excellent speaking and singing SUNDAY EVENING, March 20. Hon. P. T. BARNUM and GEO. W. BUNGAY, Esq., will address the meeting. Stephen Merritt, Jr., Grand Worthy Patriarch, will preside.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.

Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.

Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. [illegible] Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

GREEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. C. NOBLE will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. A. K. SANFORD at 7 o'clock P. M. Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society at 2 o'clock P. M.; addresses by Rev. J. C. NOBLE and Rev R. M. STRATTON.

HUNTER'S POINT BAPTIST CHURCH.—Worship in Smithsonian Hall, corner of [illegible] and Central-av. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING [illegible] every EVENING during this week by Rev. [illegible] MINE, the Evangelist. Baptizing [illegible] WM. B. SMITH, at the First Baptist [illegible] point, at close of the morning service.

STRANGERS IN NEW-YORK WILL find the Church of the Strangers in the University, Washington-square. This church is maintained especially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a church of Christian unity. Free seats. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Subject—*The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon.* Young People's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—74th-st., near 4th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 9 A. M.; WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Rev. WILLIAM D. WALKER will preach on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, at 4 o'clock. Seats free.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, E. D., near ferry.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, has accepted a call, and will preach his first sermon, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½. Rev. Dr. BAKER, his farewell at 10½ A. M. Rev. S. MERRITT, Jr., will address the Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. All are invited; seats free.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hold a public meeting in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of African colonization. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rev. Dr. TYNG, and Hon. J. M. VAN COTT, of Brooklyn.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subjects—Morning: *Our Home Life and Religion.* Evening: *The Use and Abuse of Habit.* The friends of liberal Christianity up-town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject, morning—*Spiritualism and the Reforms of the Nineteenth Century*; evening—*The Origin, Progress and Destiny of the Human Soul.* Sociable Friday evening.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in the interest of City Missions will be held SUNDAY EVENING, March 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the Scotch Protestant Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av. Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL will take part in the exercises.

UNITY CHAPEL, (FOURTH UNITARIAN Society of New-York City,) Harlem, 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject (by special request) in the evening—*Thomas Starr King.* Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. All are invited.

TRINITY PARISH—CHAPEL OF ST. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the evening service the holy rite of Confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject of discourse—*Saul's Pursuit After David, and the Conflict between Fear and Faith.* Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

J. M. PULLMAN, PASTOR OF THE Church of Our Savior (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach next SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject: *Cast Into Outer Darkness.* Strangers are cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine services on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The next sermons in the WEDNESDAY EVENING Lenten course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. POTTER and Rev. Dr. TUTTLE.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Also, at the two Missions corner Water and Dover sts., and No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 8 P. M.

DOCTRINAL DISCOURSES, NO. 3.—*The Last Judgment*, subject of sermon, on SABBATH EVENING, March 20, in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st., by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING. Service begins at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Practical sermons for Lent service, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Workingmen and women cordially invited. Rev. N. L. BRIGGS will preach in the evening on *The Christian Rule of Speech.*

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., will preach at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JAMES G. JACOCKS at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Young People's Prayer-meeting of Spring-street Church, near Varick, will be held SUNDAY EVENING, March 20, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, March 20, morning and evening. Subject, evening—*What Catholicism will do in America if it can.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. FRENCH at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the new and commodious Chapel; singing by the children; all cordially invited to attend. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Sup't.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free. All invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

NEW FLOATING CHURCH, PIKE-ST., EAST RIVER.—Rev. B. S. HUNTINGDON will preach on SUNDAY, at the afternoon service, at 3½ o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath-school SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel. All are invited.

ELDER S. W. CASKEY, OF PADUCAH, Ky., will preach in the Christian Chapel, on 28th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Public invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE at 7½ P. M.

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-street M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sphere of Religion.*

REV. JOHN PARKER WILL PREACH in the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., near Spring, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. A. MCLEAN, at 7½ P. M.

THAT MAN OF GOD WHO IS SET as a sign to be spoken against, will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*The Signs of the Times.*

REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D., WILL preach THIS DAY at St. Luke's M. E. Church [illegible] at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

[illegible]

OUR PROSPECTIVE GARDENS.

The Awakening of Enterprise and Consequent Improvement of Long Island—The Effect of a New Railway Line, and A. T. Stewart's Capital.

Soon after the enterprise of the mercantile men of New-York had determined its future as the national center of trade, Long Island, on account of its geographical position, and geological and climatic peculiarities, was recognized as the prospective garden, and the same view is held to-day.

There are some hundreds of thousands of acres of land through the center of the island as undisturbed as the wildest land in the West. This primeval condition is now, however, undergoing a change. Within the last decade the strain of Holland blood which still pervades the more staid inhabitants has been seriously perturbed. There has gone out to this wild region many City families, until now there are inhabitants all along the Central Railroad line, most of whom are doing well. Knowledge of these fact, after years of effort, reached New-York, and the desire for small farms on the more genial south side of the island grew rapidly. The only retarding condition was the absence of adequate means of transportation. The call for a South Side Railroad was at length heeded, and the natives were really awakened to the probabilities of the former, though still deeming them improbabilities for a century or two to come. While yet troubled by the prospect of change in so short a time, there came the alarming offer of A. T. STEWART, the millionaire, to people Hempstead Plains. That proposition awoke—in fact, somewhat startled—the native mind. So thoroughly were the people of that region persuaded of the impossibility of improving the Plains, that they were regarded as common property, and were given over to the free sustenance of a few vagrant cows. And yet here was a man, famous for success, seeking them as a desirable field for future effort and future private and public gain.

And now came the awakening of native enterprise. First, however, and by way of making all possible provision against increase of cost on their improved lands, they resolved to lay a tax upon all the wild land that had not been taxed before. This latter movement has had an enlivening effect upon the holders of these lands, which, added to the impulse awakened by Mr. STEWART's purchase of the Hempstead Plains, and by the Long Island Railroad, and the construction and successful operation of the South Side Railroad, has given a backbone of enterprise to the inhabitants along the extent of both the roads.

Of this improved feeling, the most striking evidence at present is found on the southern side. The South Side Railroad is now running several trains daily between Brooklyn and Patchogue, and every two or three miles of the road are marked by neat station-houses, at which the way trains stop. The effect of this is the rapid clearing of the wild land along the line and the building of neat farm-houses and barns. In the older settlements, where, for years before the erection of a house was so rare that it formed an episode in the history of the surrounding country, there are now new and comfortable residences, completed or in progress, ranging all along from the city limits to a line beyond Blue Point. Babylon, where Messrs. BELMONT and PHELPS have erected splendid country seats upon ample grounds, has nearly doubled its population within the past five years. The people of Blue Point have so high an appreciation of the advantage of the additional means of reaching their neighbors and the City that they have erected a station at their own expense, the Company having agreed to stop there for freight and passengers, notwithstanding the fact that both the Bayport and Patchogue stations are within less than a mile of the site selected.

In fact, the number of stations, and, in many cases, their nearness to each other, are peculiar features of the South Side Road. Running, as it does, along the shore line of the Great South Bay, almost every mile of which is dotted with a village, every village filled with fishermen and market gardeners, and, during the "heated term," overflowing with dilapidated New-Yorkers seeking restoration of health and strength from the life-giving air of the Bay, an unusual number of stations are needed to accommodate travel, and also to prevent outbursts of indignation, sometimes exhibited and always threatened on the least display of favor to one village which is not extended to all. There is now, in the great oyster district of Blue Point, a strong exhibition of feeling, because instead of placing a station at Blue Point, the Company thought to accommodate both the Point and Bayport by placing one between them. This arrangement deprived Blue Point of a depot, while a large proportion of the Bayport people found the Sayville Station more convenient to them than the one bearing the name of their own village. But even this did not complete the sum of Blue Point humiliation. The Blue Point Postmaster and principal store-keeper becoming station-master, hitched some animals to his establishment and carried all but the cellar to the Bayport Station, leaving Blue Point minus its largest store, its Post-office, Postmaster and expected railway depot.

Notwithstanding these causes of unpleasantness, progress is made, and there are now under contract for construction several large hotels at the most desirable points on the shore line, designed to accommodate the anticipated increase of Summer residents, now that the railroad offers to that large number who cannot leave their business entirely during the Summer heat, the means of travel to and from the Bay shore and business, without serious loss of time. In fact, under the impulse given by the construction of the additional railroad and the grand enterprise of Mr. A. T. STEWART, there is already an increase in value in South Side property of nearly $1,000,000, and this is looked upon by the more enterprising inhabitants as but "the beginning of the end." The taxation of the wild lands has awakened their lethargic owners to the necessity for sale or improvement; the experience of intelligent and persevering pioneers has shown that the most barren of the barrens may, in three years, at most, be rendered as profitably productive of choice vegetables and fruits for the New-York markets as any lands in the United States; and that, by a judicious use of fertilizers, they may be so continued as long as their owners desire. The prices of these wild lands now range at from $5 to $25 or $30 per acre. The large unbroken tracts are being rapidly cut up into village plots and cleared and otherwise improved, either by their old-time owners, recent purchasers, or lessees; and the feeling is growing daily, that the time long looked for is near at hand, when Long Island shall be covered with paying green, and New-York and Brooklyn find their longed-for garden there.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

The Subject of State Aid Considered at the Produce Exchange—No Action Taken—Resolutions Laid Over for Five Days.

A meeting was held at the Produce Exchange, at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, called for the purpose of approving the proposal to extend State aid to the amount of $1,500,000 to the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. D. HARRISON, President of the Board of Managers of the Exchange. Mr. A. E. MASTERS was elected Chairman, and Mr. THEODORE I. HUSTED, Secretary. Mr. HARRISON said that the managers had had under consideration the proposition to approve the extension of pecuniary aid by the State to the Midland Railroad, and had prepared a series of resolutions which would be submitted for the action of the meeting. The Secretary then read the resolutions as follows:

Whereas, It appears to this Exchange that the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway will supply a much-needed third trunk line for the transportation to the seaboard of the ever-increasing product of the West; and

Whereas, The above-named road will shorten the existing connections of this City with the West and North-west, at the same time that it will develop portions of our State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities, thereby giving to the land and the products of said portions an increased value, which will, ere long, amply repay the State aid sought for the completion of the road; and

Whereas, The several counties and towns on the line of the road have borne their full share of the undertaking thus far, so that the subsidy asked for is only for overcoming the great natural difficulties presented by the mountainous country of Delaware and Sullivan Counties; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Exchange the appropriation by the State of $1,500,000, (as a loan or otherwise,) to hasten the early completion of said road, would be at once a wise and judicious measure and one to which the counties for which it is specially designed have some just claim, from having been taxed for former internal improvements which have been of little, if any, direct benefit to them.

Resolved, That the officers of this Exchange cause a copy of the foregoing action, duly authenticated by their signatures and the seal of the Exchange, to be forwarded to the honorable Legislature of New-York in Senate and Assembly convened.

Mr. E. A. MARTIN moved to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the subject matter of the resolutions, when a spirited debate immediately sprang up with regard to the merits of the proposed road, as affecting the produce supply of New-York City.

Mr. HARRISON sent to the Secretary, and had read by him, a letter received from Hon. [illegible] in which the gentleman avows himself as the friend of the enlargement of the canals, and avers that the new railroad is not intended to put any hindrance in the way of their improvement.

The matter of the resolutions was then discussed pro and con. by Messrs. JAMES P. WALLACE, WM. E. BARBER, HENRY W. SMITH, Mr. DOWS, Mr. HERRICK and Mr. REED, when, finally, it was agreed that the meeting should adjourn for five days, in order to give an opportunity for the members of the Exchange to be present in large numbers.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Wing-drills will be held in the Eighth Regiment, at the State Arsenal, as follows: Right wing, Companies B, D, G, I and K, on Tuesday, April 12; and left wing, Companies A, C, E, F and H on Monday, April 4, and Monday, April 18. Roll call of companies at 7¾. This regiment will also assemble for battalion drill, in full fatigue, with cross-belts and white gloves, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, April 21.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the First Brigade: Major James L. Anthony, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Major Edward Gilon, Brigade Inspector; Major Edgar Ketchum, Jr., Engineer; Major George R. Schieffelin, Judge-Advocate; Major George O. Starr, Hospital Surgeon; Capt. John T. Denny, Ordnance Officer; Capt. Andrew G. Agnew, Quartermaster; Capt. John D. Probst, Commissary of Subsistence; Capt. Rowland M. Hall and Lieut. William W. Mali, Aides-de-Camp.

The fancy dress ball of the Fifth Regiment Drum Corps, which was given on Monday evening, proved a decided success.

The dramatic and musical entertainment given by Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, on Tuesday evening, drew together a large and fashionable audience. The members of the amateur company were quite successful, and the entire programme passed off harmoniously.

The drill of the right wing of the Seventh Regiment, on Tuesday evening, was an excellent one, as was also that of the left wing on Thursday. So few errors seldom occur in a barrack drill.

The following changes are announced in the Eighth Regiment: Second Lieut. Michael T. Burke, Company A, to be First Lieutenant, vice Henry K. Bicker, resigned; First Sergt. William Baguley, Company A, to be Second Lieutenant, vice M. T. Burke, promoted. First Lieut. Wm. E. Chapin has resigned, on expiration of his term of service.

As already announced in these columns, the first annual ball of the officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, given at Irving Hall on Tuesday, proved a decided success.

A very fashionable gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment last evening, and participated in the enjoyment of a promenade concert, given by Prof. Downing and his regimental band. The programme of music was all that could be desired, and the evening passed off pleasantly. Col. Rockafellar and his amiable wife was present, as were also nearly all of the officers of the Regiment. Many of the military guests appeared in full uniform.

The prosperous Thirteenth Brooklyn has recently received a fresh accession of strength by the entrance of nearly 200 men from the disbanded Fifty-sixth Regiment.

An election was held on Monday evening by Company K of the Fourteenth Regiment, when Second Lieut. Tyson was unanimously elected Captain, vice Twibell resigned.

Gen. Woodward has assumed the responsibility of having ordered the mattresses to the Twenty-third Regiment when that command was ordered out at the time of the Voorhees murder. This relieves the Twenty-third from all discredit in the matter.

The promenade concert of Company E, Forty-seventh Regiment, given on Wednesday evening, was a grand affair. The display of feminine toilettes was a charming one, and the various military uniforms on the floor added to the beauty of the scene. Capt. Cornell and his men are becoming famous for their continual success in these social entertainments. Among the guests present we noticed Brig. Gen. Dakin, with his staff, besides Asst. Adjt. Gen. Irwin, of the Eleventh Brigade, and others of note in the Second Division.

Company E, Fifty-sixth Regiment, recently disbanded, gave a farewell hop on Thursday evening, at their rooms, corner of Grand-avenue and Pacific-street, Brooklyn. This Company intend entering the ranks of Company G of the Fourteenth Regiment.

The Fourteenth Regiment had its second battalion drill on Tuesday evening, at the State Arsenal in Portland-avenue. The several movements selected were neatly executed, and at the close of the drill Major-Gen. Woodward an Brig.-Gen Dakin appeared and announced that the new bill of dress adopted by the command had been approved by the Governor. The Fourteenth is looking up, and bids fair to soon regain its lost ground.

The following new commissions have been issued in the First Division during the two weeks ending March 14: Fifty-fifth Infantry—Joseph E. Poper, First Lieutenant, vice J. Kozlowsky, resigned. Sixty-ninth Infantry—Martin McDonnell, First Lieutenant, vice Patrick Curley, resigned. Seventy-first Infantry—John R. Davenport, Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas Girvan, Jr., promoted. Seventy-ninth Infantry—Alexander Croall, Captain, vice Peter M. Grant, resigned. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Henry Reuting, Captain, vice J. J. C. Wenter, resigned; Jacob Aberle, First Lieutenant, vice H. Reuting, promoted; George Schuchard, Captain, vice S. Straus, deceased; Conrad Doell, FirstLieutenant, vice G. Schuchard, promoted.

Resignations of the following First Division officers have been officially announced as accepted: Fifth Infantry—Joseph Sattig, Adjutant; John Kimmel, First Lieutenant. Ninth Infantry—John H. Wilcox, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. Twelfth Infantry—William H. Smith, First Lieutenant; John C. Moore, First Lieutenant. Thirty-seventh Infantry—John J. Mandeville, First Lieutenant. Ninety-sixth Infantry—F. Snyder, First Lieutenant.

An agreeable promenade concert was given last evening in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, for the benefit of Mr. Thos. Kingsland, one of the leaders of Dodworth's Band. The attendance of guests was a flattering one, and the affair passed off with éclat.

SKATING.

End of the Season—Losses of Proprietors of Rinks and Ponds.

The skating season is over, the balls are down, the brass bands have been dismissed, and from the Central Park the sheds are being rapidly removed. Although we have not consulted the "oldest inhabitant" on the subject, it is tolerably certain that no such season has ever been known in these latitudes as the last. At MCMILLAN's pond in Fifth-avenue, some fourteen days' skating were enjoyed in the early part of the season, and at the covered rinks in Third-avenue and Brooklyn some eight or ten days, though an old skater assures us that there were only five or six days of good skating. At the Central Park, where the water appears to take longer to freeze than anywhere else, the skating was limited to half a day. This is unprecedented, so far as the Park is concerned. Commencing in 1858, we find there were nineteen days skating there during that year; in 1859, thirty eight; in 1860, twenty-seven; in 1861, fifty; in 1862, eleven; and so on up to the present year, the average being about thirty days. No one, however, has seemed particularly to regret the absence of this sport, except a few very ardent lovers of it, the dealers in skates and the keepers of private ponds and rinks. The losses of some of these latter may be imagined when it is stated that for the Third-avenue Rink $100 per day rent is paid, and to this must be added the cost of flooding—$1,500 to $2,000—music at from $50 to $60 per day, lights, attendance and advertising. The proprietors of the Brooklyn ponds have not, they say, taken in enough money to pay for sweeping the ice and keeping it in order. The proprietors of the refreshment booths and stands in the neighborhood of the ponds have also been sadly disappointed. Their receipts have been merely nominal. The dealers in skates have not done so badly, however, for as skates are usually purchased at the commencement of the season, and as even the most weather-wise could not foresee that Jack Frost would pay us so short a visit, it is probable that about as many "irons" were sold as usual. The proprietors of the skating-ponds pocket their losses philosophically, although this has been the worst season within their experience. The love for skating, they say, is rapidly increasing, and consequently there is yearly a demand for more skating accommodations; therefore next year they hope not only to make up the losses of this, but in addition to add something to the balance at their bankers.

Title to Real Estate—An Important Bill Passed by the Legislature.

A doubt having been raised by real estate lawyers as to the titles to this class of property devised by wills when, upon the entrance of a new Surrogate upon his official duties, the proof of the wills has not been signed by his predecessor. An act has just become a law, which sets at rest all questions of this nature. The bill was brought to the attention of the Legislature, and urged through by the personal efforts of Surrogate HUTCHINS, of this City. The sections are as follows:

SECTION 1. All acts, hitherto, of Surrogates, and officers acting as such, in completing, by signing in their own names, the unsigned [illegible]

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY.

Legislative Inquiry Into Its Management—The Ferry Declared to be a Nuisance—What Will be Done With It.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation of the New-York Legislature, of which Hon. L. D. KIERNAN is Chairman, met yesterday at the office of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, for the purpose of continuing the investigation into the management of the Weehawken Ferry. Several witnesses were examined, who, being residents of Guttenberg and vicinity were interested in having ferry accommodations to suit them. These testified generally that the ferry was run irregularly, that those of them who were employed by the day frequently lost time by reason of the irregular running of the boats; that the boat was delayed in the act of entering the slip on this side by reason of the wind; that in such cases the stench which resulted from the action of the wheels upon the mud was almost unbearable; that only one boat was run, and some few months ago when a spare boat was put on to take the place of the *Lydia*, she caught fire and the accident caused great consternation among her passengers.

Ex-Senator LAMBSER testified that the ferry was run in the interests of the Company solely, and that it was a paying concern. Other witnesses testified to the same effect, and also stated that if the ferry was put in better condition it would pay a very handsome dividend.

Some of the residents of Guttenberg and Union Hill, N. J., swore that property had depreciated in value by reason of the inadequate accommodation afforded by the ferry, and gave it as their opinion that the owners of the ferry were anxious to keep things as they were, so that they might secure the property in the immediate vicinity of the ferry, and realize a profit from their investment.

Some witnesses testified that the accommodations were so inadequate that they had gone to Hoboken Ferry, a distance of seven miles, to cross, because they could not or dare not cross on the Weehawken boat. Others swore that the cabins leaked so badly in wet weather that it was impossible to find a dry seat in them, and one witness swore that on one occasion a lamp was taken from the ladies' cabin, leaving the passengers in darkness, and placed outside among the cattle. The boat was declared to be very dirty. One witness stated that on a Monday morning he had observed the dirt so thick in the ladies' cabin that the floor could not be seen. The boat was said to be in a cleaner condition yesterday than it had been for a long time before.

Mr. TAYLOR, one of the ferry masters of the Company, was examined as to the receipts of the ferry, after which the Committee took a trip on the *Lydia* to Weehawken, and returned in safety. On the boat were several passengers who were interested in the investigation, and who expressed an anxiety that the inquiry would result in establishing a ferry which would afford adequate accommodation to the public on both sides of the river.

Mr. DALE, the President of the Company, promises that as soon as the City extends the pier at the foot of Forty-second-street to the bulkhead line they will extend their slip, and then can build proper ferry-houses and a bridge. Until this is done they say they must make the best of the facilities they have.

The citizens of West New-York presented a memorial to the Committee yesterday, thanking them for the inquiries they had made, and asking that they pursue the investigation in a thorough manner, and aid in giving the accommodation that the people demanded.

The Committee determined to take no more testimony in regard to the ferry, and it is expected will make their report to the Legislature this week.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Singular Case—A Business Man of This City Missing for Nearly a Month—No Tidings of His Whereabouts—The Story as Told by His Wife.

A singular case has just come to the knowledge of the public and appears, as far as the facts are now known, to add another to the series of mysterious disappearances which have so frequently arrested the attention of all order loving citizens. The facts in this particular case as detailed to a representative of the TIMES by the wife of the missing man, are as follows: On Thursday, the 24th day of last month, EDWARD FLANNERY, a prosperous business man, engaged in the manufacture of French boots and shoes for ladies, and carrying on business at No. 914 Broadway, left his home at mid-day, and has not been heard of since. On leaving No. 218 East Twentieth-street, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., after having been at his store during the morning, as usual, he said to his wife that before going to the store he should call upon a workman employed by him who was ill in Twenty-second-street. This was the last time she saw him. He did not appear at his store during the afternoon. Not returning home at night his friends began to feel much anxiety, and an inquiry was set on foot, which resulted in the discovery of the following stated facts: On the afternoon of his disappearance he was seen, with a friend from Corning, in this State. A letter was written to this gentleman, and a reply received that he parted with FLANNERY at about 3 P. M., in Third-avenue. Another friend with whom he was in company later in the day states that he left Mr. FLANNERY up town at about 5 P. M., as he was stepping on a Broadway car for the purpose of going down to his store, and from thence to his home to dress for a battalion drill, in the evening, of the Ninth Regiment, of which he was a member. Since this time there is no trace of his whereabouts, and all efforts fail to elicit any information concerning him.

The friends of the missing man have hitherto refrained from giving that publicity to the case which its singularity would call for, but detectives have had the matter in charge, and several notices have been inserted in the various City papers, but the efforts of the former have been of no avail, and to the latter no answers have been received. During the morning of the day when last seen, Mr. FLANNERY deposited in the Second National Bank, where he kept his account, quite a large sum of money. He is known to have had but little money with him on the day in question, and since that time no check drawn by him or in his favor has been presented at the bank. At the time of his disappearance he was dressed in a loose dark gray mixed overcoat, with a thin business coat underneath, dark pants and vest, and a stiff, low, round-top felt hat. He wore no watch or other jewelry. In appearance, the missing man was tall, with black curly hair and heavy, English-cut side whiskers. He was thirty-six years of age. He is well known in the City in his business, which was prosperous, having occupied his present store for the past four years.

Mr. FLANNERY is represented by those who knew him to have been an honest, frugal, industrious and temperate man. He has been married for nearly seven years, and has three children, and, in addition, was bringing up two orphan children of a deceased brother. His wife states that he had always been an affectionate and kind husband and father and one who was fond of his home, never during their married life having been absent for a day unless she knew where he was. His conduct on the 24th ult. was the same as usual. He was in good spirits, and nothing was remarked at all strange, either in his words or manner. His domestic relations are said to have been pleasant and his business in good order, and a paying one.

Such are the facts in the case. It is now nearly four weeks since he was last seen. Whether he has been foully dealt with is of course a matter of conjecture, but as their is no assignable cause for his absenting himself from his business and his family, there is reason to fear that such is the case.

MORE FRAUDULENT CLERKS.

The Female Brokers Visited by a Sharper—They Fortunately Escape.

The sharpers who have been playing havoc with the bankers and brokers in Wall-street for the past few weeks have directed their attention to Mrs. WOODHULL & Mrs. CLAFLIN, the female brokers, on Broad-street, but fortunately they escaped being victimized. The particulars of the transaction are as follows:

It appears that on Thursday last a person called at the office of WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & Co., the lady brokers of Broad-street, and after stating that he was employed by the firm of PARK & TILFORD, said that he desired to purchase $5,800 in gold for those gentlemen, with which they were about to pay the duty on a large importation of cigars. The order for the gold was written on the office paper of PARK, TILFORD & Co., and appeared to be regular in every respect. The bill for the gold was made out, and the stranger tendered in payment a check of PARK, TILFORD & Co., on the Greenwich Bank, for the amount due. The ladies, who appear to have acted with great caution in the matter, before completing the transaction and delivering the gold, dispatched the check to the Greenwich Bank, and in a very short time received it back duly certified. The stranger departed with his gold, and his check was deposited by WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & Co. in the Fourth National Bank. The next day, Friday, another stranger appeared at the office of WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & Co. He also came, as he stated, from PARK & TILFORD's, and desired to purchase on their behalf $6,000 in gold. He handed over a check for the requisite amount, purporting to be drawn by PARK, TILFORD & Co., on the New-York County Bank. The ladies in this, as in the former case, sent the check at once to the bank, when the paying teller [illegible] discovered that the check had been altered from $60 to $6,000. As the paying teller of the Greenwich Bank, however, certified the check for $6,000 it would appear that the Bank is liable for the difference, and that no loss can possibly accrue to WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & Co., who seem to have acted with all due caution.

The New Fire Alarm System—Important Police Order.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued the following general order, which is of interest to the public:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 604.—The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have nearly completed their Telegraphic Fire Alarm Apparatus; and, as will be seen by their General Order No. 7, herewith transmitted, that portion of it located south of Fourteenth-street, in the City of New-York, will go into use at 12 o'clock, noon, on 28th instant.

The General Order referred to gives full instructions in regard to the manner of operating at the Alarm Stations, in that portion of the City. You are specially referred to Sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18, for particulars, which sections you will carefully read for the information of the members of your command, and have the General Order so placed that each of your members can readily refer to it, to enable them to become familiar with the details.

Each member of the force will be loaned a key to the Fire Alarm, properly numbered, and it will be your duty to keep a correct list of the keys placed in your charge for the use of members of your command, charging each member for the key delivered to him, by number, and crediting him for the same when returned. Your Precinct will be charged for the particular numbers delivered to you; so that, in case of transfers, you will receive back and credit the key by number, of the member transferred, as well as the keys of those who may die, resign, or be dismissed. You are held responsible for the safe preservation of the Fire Alarm keys.

In consequence of the obstruction to telegraphing experienced from kite-flying in the City, the attention of the members of your command is specially called to section 59, chapter 45 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of New-York, which you will have strictly enforced.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 19, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	108¾	5	A. M. U. Ex.	38
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	107⅞	100	do	38¼
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	107¾	200	do	38⅜
500	do small	108	330	U. S. Ex. bet. call	48
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	49⅛	600	N. Y. C. & H. R.	96
10,000	do s30	49½	400	do bet. call	96¼
10,000	do	49⅜	5,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	93⅜
1,500	Vir. St. 6s, n.	71	60,000	do bet. call	93⅛
5,000	do	71¼	30	Erie Pref.	43
10,000	do	71⅜	50	do	42¼
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	93½	300	Reading	95¼
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s	46	800	do	95⅛
15,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	24	90	do	95⅞
20,000	do	23½	2,130	do	96
1,300	Ala. St. 8s	75	1,600	do bet. call	95¼
50,000	S. Car. 6s s10	90	1,700	Lake S. & M. S.	85⅛
2,000	La. State 6s., n.	72	600	do	85⅜
5,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	76	41	do	86
20,000	La. do. 6s	74	900	do bet. call	85⅛
6,000	La. 6s	70½	1,100	do	85¼
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '79	100½	500	do	85½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	500	do	85⅜
12,000	Erie 4th M.	88	100	Mich. Cen. R. b. c	119
20,000	do bet. call	88	50	Panama R.	150
22,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	93⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.	97½
10,000	do	93⅝	400	Chic. & N. W.	70⅛
10,000	A. & T. H. 2d M. P	84	100	do	70⅞
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	94⅛	500	do bet. call	71⅛
500	Tol. & W. 2d	85	100	do	71
6,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	81⅛
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	95¼	600	do s30	81⅜
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	97¼	100	do	81⅛
15,000	Ohio & Miss. Con. Bds.	85	300	do	81¼
1,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds	87¼	50	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74
4,000	do	87⅛	100	N. J. Cen. R.	102
50,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M. s30	83¼	100	do	102⅛
24,000	do	83½	300	Chi. & R. I.	118⅛
50	Mercantile Bank	125	50	do	118¼
16	Merchants' Bank	124½	100	Mil. & St. P.	58
50	West. U. Tel.	32¼	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	71⅞
100	Quicksilver b. c.	10½	100	do	71⅝
100	Canton bet. c.	62	200	do	71⅛
25	Penn. Coal Co.	217	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94
10	Mariposa Pf.	18¼	50	Chic. & Alt.	111⅛
10	Pacific Mail	33⅞	500	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛
200	do	33¼	100	St. L. & Iron M.	43½
600	do bet. call	33⅛	25	Chi., Bur. & Q.	149
600	do	33⅜	75	N. Y. & N. H.	146
100	Adams Ex.	61¼	800	Bos., H. & Erie R.	5
150	do	61	15	New Jersey R.	116¼
50	do	60⅞	10	H. & St. Jos. R.	107½
			100	do	107⅛
			400	Col., C. & I. C. R.	16¼
			80	Morris & Essex	90⅛
			30	H. & St. J. R. Pf. bet. call	105⅛
			32	Nor. & Wor.	108

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$12,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65	109⅛	$7,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3	109
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new b5	108	20,000	do b3	109⅛
			140,000	do s3	109

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	57¾	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	93⅜
2,000	do	58	50,000	do	93⅛
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	73	20,000	do bet. call	94
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	23	300	L. S. & M. So. b3	85¼
10,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	82¾	100	do b60	86
20,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	76⅛	400	do bet. call	85⅛
2,000	Morris & Essex Const'n Bds.	87¼	1,300	do	85⅞
3,000	do	87⅜	300	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17
1,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	80½	50	Dub. & S. C. R.	107½
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	83¼	300	Chic. & N. W.	71⅛
20,000	do s30	83½	100	do bet. call	71¼
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bds.	102	100	do s60	69½
4,000	W. U. T., 7s Bds	89½	50	do	71⅛
10	West. Un. Tel.	32¼	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅛
100	Canton bet. call	62½	300	do	82⅛
50	U. S. Ex.	48	100	do bet. call	82⅛
100	do	47⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. s60	118¼
200	N. Y. C. & H. R., b3	96⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	58⅛
300	do bet. call	96⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	72¼
400	do	96⅛	200	do s10	72⅛
500	do	96¼	300	do s10	72⅛
100	Erie R. Pf.	43¼	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	94⅛
200	Harlem	142	200	Alt. & T. H.	35
1,000	Reading	96¼	100	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	112
			100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛

SATURDAY, March 19—P. M.

The Gold Market was stronger than on Friday by ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. The sales were at 111⅞@112@112⅛@112⅜@112½@112¼ ₱ cent. A corresponding advance preceded in the Foreign Exchanges, which the leading bankers put up to 108¼@108⅜ ₱ cent. for 60 days, London, and 108¾@108⅞ ₱ cent. short sight. The Public Funds were also firmer than on Friday, though the rise was scarcely ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The Bank return of the week reflects a comparatively steady and easy movement, and the Money Market closed 5@6 ₱ cent. to the Stock Brokers, on call, and at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Bill Brokers and at Bank on first-class Merchant paper of short dates. The Banks have increased their Loans since the previous return $1,863,079. They lose $1,384,388 on their Gold and $527,584 on their Greenback averages. The general line of Deposits is down $1,014,402 and Circulation lower by $136,176. The Sub-Treasury received during the week for Gold Customs $2,700,132, and paid out Gold Interest on the Public Debt of $346,099. At the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were firm on Virginias and Tennessees, and in the Railway market there was a recovery of ½@1 ₱ cent., and in some instances 1½ ₱ cent. on the lowest sales of Friday. In the Afternoon the New-York Central Stock and Scrip were sold Ex-Dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The 5-20s of 1867 fell off at the close of the day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅞	105⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108⅝
American Gold Coin	112	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	49⅛	49¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅛	*92⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	93⅜	*90⅜
Reading Railroad	95⅜	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅛	118⅝
North-western Common	71	71⅛
North-western Preferred	81⅛	82⅛
Pacific Mail Company	33⅝	33⅜
St. Paul Preferred	72⅛	72⅛
St. Paul Common	58⅛	58⅜
Lake Shore	85⅛	85⅞
Erie	24⅞	24⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	28⅛
New-Jersey Central	102⅛	102⅜

* Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Stocks of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	114	5-20 coupon, 1867	109
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	109
5-20 coupon, 1862	109⅜	10-40 registered	105
5-20 coupon, 1864	108⅜	10-40 coupon	105⅛
5-20 coupon, 1865	109	6s, currency	112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex-c.	57	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1875	102
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	49⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	103⅛
Virginia 6s, ex-cou.	73	Illinois Canal B., '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	71⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	85	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93	Illinois War Loan	100
North Carolina 6s	46	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	95
North Car. new bds.	23	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	95
South Carolina 6s	87⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '83	95
South Car. new bds.	82	Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	95
South Car. Ap'l & Oct.	84⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ ct. War L.	100
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	91⅛	N. Y. Cou. B'y Loan	109
Louisiana 6s	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '70	105
Louisiana new bds.	71⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105 x
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.	76⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105 x
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105 x
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105 x
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105 x
Alabama 8s	[illegible]		

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	119	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	90
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	90
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	87
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds	93⅞	Chic. & Alton Inc.	98
Union Pac. 1st Bds	85⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	114	Ohio & Miss. Consol'd	84⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	94⅝	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	98
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	83½	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	93	St. L. & Iron M'n Bds	87⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s.	103⅛
Con. 7 ₱ c., Conv	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	90
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	85⅛
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	76½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	90
Gt. West. 1st, '88	100	Chic. & Mil. 1st	93
Gt. West. 1st, '88	86	Col., Chic. & Ind 1st	83⅛
Gt. West. 2d, '93	80	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	60
Quin & Tol. 1st, '90	83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98⅛
		Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82
		Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78

And the following for the City Bank Shares and Miscellaneous Stocks:

New-York	138	Nassau	108
Manhattan	144	Corn Exchange	125
Merchants'	124½	Continental	97
Mechanics'	140	Marine	150
Union	134	Commonwealth	112
America	143	Importers & Traders	146
City	210	Park	170
Phenix	108½	Central National	108⅛
Tradesmen's	150	Fourth National	104⅛
Greenwich	217	Tenth National	104⅛
Mechanics & Traders	125	Oriental	150
National	118	Bank's & Brok's As.	110⅛
Merchants' Exchange	104	Pennsylvania Coal	217
Seventh Ward	107	Cumb. Coal pf.	25
State of New-York	106⅛	American Coal	35
Commerce	123⅛	Spring Mount'n Coal	40
Mechanics' Bk. As.	123	Canton Co., Balt	61
Ocean	90	West. Union Tel	32¼
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver Mining	10½
American Exchange	114	Mariposa pf.	18⅛
Chatham	170	Mariposa Trus. cer.	48⅛
Bank of the Republic	115	Boston Water Power	17⅛
Hanover	106	Adams Express	60⅛
Irving	106	Wells-Fargo Ex.	20⅛
Grocers'	116	American Ex.	38⅛
East River	105	United States Ex.	48
Market	120	Pacific Mail	33⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, March 19.

General balance yesterday	$81,925,554 06
Gold receipts	722,706 11
Gold payments	1,633,987 43
Gold balance	76,029,815 14
Currency receipts	1,483,267 88
Currency payments	861,362 10
Currency balance	4,445,356 55
General balance	81,653,246 42
Customs	284,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	1,556,000 00

The aggregate amount of imports, exclusive of Dry goods and Specie, at the port of New-York for the week ending March 18, 1870, was $3,199,469.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100¾
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	114⅜	115
Pennsylvania Central	113	113¼
Reading	95⅞	96
Lehigh Valley	54½	54⅝
Catawissa Preferred	34⅝	34⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Northern Central	48¾	49
Lehigh Navigation	31⅛	31¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¼	88¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$323,825	$315,098
Chicago and North-western	755,404	830,286
Chicago and Rock Island	398,200	319,441
Clev., Col. Cin. and Indianapolis	218,600	180,840
Cleveland and Pittsburg	151,024	135,150
Illinois Central	663,391	524,693
Lake Shore and Mich. Southern	1,006,951	880,593
Marietta and Cincinnati	98,275	91,666
Michigan Central	329,127	320,636
Milwaukee and St. Paul	382,823	330,233
North Missouri	196,307	94,927
Ohio and Mississippi	218,234	216,050
Pacific of Missouri	250,616	207,302
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	158,788	127,827
Toledo, Wabash and Western	293,645	240,394
Total	$5,445,110	$4,815,156

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 1.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago & Alton	$617,803	$654,860
Chicago & North-western	1,486,687	1,701,404
Chicago and Rock Island	761,000	661,208
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind	420,100	385,340
Illinois Central	1,317,978	1,182,132
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	1,938,733	1,887,590
Marietta & Cincinnati	190,176	174,032
Michigan Central	667,119	704,755
Milwaukee and St. Paul	778,994	784,363
North Missouri	409,308	214,648
Ohio & Mississippi	415,022	396,446
Pacific of Missouri	451,495	401,414
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	311,180	285,014
Total	$9,765,595	$9,433,206

Financial Chronicle.

The London *Times* has the following reference to spurious teas imported from Shanghai:

"Much attention has been directed to a feature in the report of Dr. LETHEBY on the sanitary condition of the city, presented the day before yesterday, regarding the importation from China of large quantities of most perniciously adulterated or spurious tea. Some samples recently tested, and which were consigned to this country as 'fine Moning Congou,' consisted of redried leaves of exhausted tea, for the most part rotten from putrefactive decomposition, offensive in smell, and producing a nauseous and unwholesome liquid. It appears that the stuff is collected in one of the filthiest districts in Shanghai, where it is gathered in heaps to be dried in the sun, 'dogs and pigs walking through and over it.' The object is to use it for the adulteration of genuine tea, and about seven million pounds of it are stated to have been recently disposed of at public sale, where, in consequence of the increased demand, it realized 5¼d. per pound, although it could be formerly bought at 2d. Happily the city authorities have taken the matter up, and the City Solicitor has been instructed to institute measures to prevent its further sale, but unless information be furnished of each arrival it will scarcely be possible to guarantee a total suppression of the evil, and it is therefore essential that the Commissioners of Customs should promptly direct their officers to give notice of every suspicious lot that may reach the bonded warehouses."

The *Times* of a subsequent date says that seven million pounds of these teas are now on the way from China.

The London *Times* gives the following Trade returns for the year 1869:

"The Board of Trade Returns for the month of December and also for the past year have been issued today. As regards the month of December they purport to show an increase of £955,988, or rather more than seven per cent., in the declared value of our exportations—a result principally under the heads of cotton and iron. As regards the year, the total value of our shipments is stated at £190,045,230, being an increase of £10,367,418, or nearly six per cent. These included cotton yarn and cotton manufactures to the amount of £67,686,772, a total not quite one per cent. in excess of 1868; and iron and steel goods to the amount of £19,519,201, an excess of £4,482,803, or nearly thirty per cent. on 1868. There has been a falling off of four per cent. in the shipments of linen goods, but woolen yarns and goods figure for £28,483,095, which is ten per cent. over the total for 1868, while an increase is also shown of fourteen per cent. in hardwares and of eight per cent. in unenumerated articles. In the importations of the year, the most remarkable feature has consisted of the arrivals of wheat, which amounted to 5,401,555 cwt., against 3,093,022 cwt. in 1868, an increase of seventy-five per cent. Of Indian corn also the quantity taken was extraordinary—namely, 17,664,113 cwt., an increase of nearly fifty-five per cent. Of cotton the importations were only 10,908,813 cwt., against 11,857,893 cwt. Under the head of provisions it appears that the importation of eggs was 442,165,080, against 383,969,040 in the previous year."

The earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$639,373 46	$383,316 03
From freight	844,529 25	939,602 26
From mail	23,737 44	23,737 44
From express	42,718 49	38,454 09
From telegraph	7,728 48	6,235 83
Total	$1,288,087 12	$1,391,345 65
Expenses, viz.:		
	1868.	1869.
Road department	$402,967 23	$491,077 19
Machinery department	381,265 85	380,302 60
Transportation department	236,257 40	240,403 08
General charges	71,642 18	86,151 76
Telegraph	12,985 27	13,971 29
Mileage of cars	12,499 42	31,758 41
Total	$1,117,617 35	$1,243,664 33
Net earnings	$170,469 77	$147,681 32

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings show an increase of $103,258 53; with an increase in expenses of $126,046 98—making a decrease in net earnings of $22,788 45.

This shows an increase in mileage of engines of 217,400; in number of passengers carried, 16,694; and in tons of freight transported, 59,173.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, DEC. 31, 1869.

Balance from previous year	$874,373 65
Coupons on bonds	426,427 47
Taxes, State and Federal	69,605 05
Interest and discounts	74,400 39
Rents of real estate, depot, tracks, &c.	93,520 01
New-York office expenses	2,000 00
Personal injuries	5,961 37
Old accounts adjusted in 1869	17,447 55
Total	$1,554,735 49
Net earnings for 1869	$147,681 32
Rents of real estate	15,526 70
Individual accounts	1,500 00
Balance	1,390,027 47
Total as above	$1,554,735 49

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1869.

Railway and equipment	$11,385,893 19
Hillsboro Branch purchase	1,888,796 93
Union Branch purchase	178,238 50
Portsmouth Branch purchase	800,000 00
Total	$14,453,029 62
Construction—Main line	$4,018,638 97
Construction—Cincinnati extension	1,321,119 53
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills receivable	[illegible]
Uncollected revenue	[illegible]
Materials on hand, including fuel	97,328 62—1,120,279 87
Profit and loss, to balance	1,390,027 47
Total	$22,233,080 93
First preference stock and scrip	$6,130,714 44
Second preference stock and scrip	4,480,988 22
Common stock and scrip	2,026,773 25
Total	$14,620,865 92
First mortgage (£) bonds	1,650,000 00
First mortgage (currency) bonds	2,449,700 00
First mortgage (currency) scrip	4,095 59
Second mortgage bonds	2,500,000 00
Scioto and Hocking Valley bonds	300,000 00
Baltimore loan to Union Railroad	20,000 00
Pay roll	$108,771 76
Bills payable and cash borrowed	863,518 56
Dividends on preferred stock unpaid	7,468 50
Current accounts due railroads, &c.	308,060 60— 1,287,819 42
Total	$22,233,080 93

President, JOHN KING, Jr.; Directors, John King, Jr., John Hopkins, Henry C. Lord, Thos. Whitridge, Nathaniel Wright, R. M. Bishop, J. N. Camden, A. A. Chapman, William T. McClintock, Wylie H. Oldham, John Donnell Smith, W. W. Scarborough, Thomas Phillips; Treasurer, Chas. F. Low; Superintendent, W. W. Peabody.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A CHEAP AND MOST RELIABLE INVESTMENT—First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of Louisville and Nashville Railroad. This road is completed and has been paying dividends on the stock for the past seven years. Two million dollars of the bonds have already been placed. We are offering a limited amount at 87½ and interest. For particulars apply to DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 19.

By Judge Ingraham.

Brien *vs.* Green; motion denied, with leave, to renew on other papers on payment of $10 costs.

Rosenblatt *vs.* Levy; motion granted; an allowance of $60.

Same *vs.* Same; judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Gwynne *vs.* Gwynne; the seventh paragraph stricken out; motion in other respects denied; costs to abide the event.

Ennin *vs.* Kamping; motion granted without costs.

Richard Miller *vs.* Antoinette Miller; judgment of divorce ordered on report of referee.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WESTERN MUNICIPAL BONDS.

The Board of Supervisors of Washington County, Iowa, vs. The United States ex rel. Clark Durant.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa. This action represents three others, and all are heard together. They all arise on bonds issued in aid of railroad corporations by Washington County, and which were subsequently repudiated. The judgments were for the plaintiffs, and the question presented here was upon the issue of a mandamus to compel the levy and collection of a tax sufficient to pay the judgment recorded.

James Grant for plaintiffs in error; Henry Strong for defendants.

Richard Coe, et al., vs. John M. Caldwell.—Error to the District Court for the District of Georgia. This is an action of ejectment for the recovery of a tract of land lying in Northern Georgia. It was heard and determined below in accordance with the law of that State, and resulted in favor of the defendant there. Writ of error was taken to this Court, where it is contended that the Court erred in its rulings as to the admission and rejection of evidence.

M. Thompson for plaintiffs in error; J. E. Brown for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

SENTENCES.

The United States vs. Julius Knopff and Abraham Rosenheim.—These defendants, who were convicted during the past week of conspiring and making and presenting a false bond for carrying on the business of manufacturing tobacco, were each sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to be imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for two years.

The United States vs. Lewis Lindauer.—This defendant, who pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying on the lottery business without paying the special tax, was sentenced to imprisonment for six months. This was the first of a series of indictments for this offence, the defendants in the other indictments being held on their own recognizances to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the issue of this case. The sentence in the present instance was therefore light.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 19.

ORDERED: That during the remainder of the March Term the Court will open at 11 A. M. for the granting of *ex parte* orders and the hearing of motions. Trials will not be taken up until 12½ P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 19.

Before Chief-Justice Daly.

A CREDITOR IN PURSUIT OF A "LOST SOUL."

Mary Tisdale vs. Joseph C. Foster.—It will be remembered, as already published in the TIMES, that the plaintiff sued defendant (who is author of the "Lost Soul; or, Twelve Temptations") to recover about $2,000, for board and money loaned. In this action an attachment was issued against the defendant as a non-resident, a copy of which was served on Mr. Fisk and his manager, Cole, and a demand made by the Sheriff for a statement by them of the defendant's interest in the scenery, &c., used in the presentation of the piece. This statement was refused, whereupon, on the 15th inst., Chief-Justice DALY granted an order for the personal examination of Fisk and Cole. This morning Cole appeared with his counsel, Mr. Morgan, of the firm of Lowe, Clerke & Morgan, and after several preliminary objections had been made and overruled by the Judge, Mr. Cole was placed under examination. When the examination had proceeded a few moments, and reached a point where the interest of Mr. Foster must be testified to, Mr. Cole stated that this being Saturday, and matinée day, he desired to have an adjournment to Thursday next. The plaintiff's counsel consented to the adjournment, and the examination was discontinued.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH!
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding Five Dollars.
Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
At a meeting of the Trustees of this bank, held at the banking house, on the 10th inst., the annexed resolution was adopted:
That, from and after the 14th inst., all deposits shall draw interest from the first of the following month, instead of on the quarterly plan as heretofore.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. One dollar will commence an account.
CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1870.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR received.
INTEREST COMMENCES April 1, and is payable in July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.
$1 TO $5,000
may be deposited on or before April 1, and will receive interest at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.
The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.
Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD, } Water
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE, }
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 28, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Laurens Railroad Company [illegible] The Railroad of the said Company, extending from Newberry Village to Laurensville, [illegible] road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same, and such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms: that is to say, $45,000 cash, and the residue in [illegible] Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest [illegible] seven per cent. [illegible] with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises.
GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY CABINET furniture of every kind and description, [illegible] the entire stock of J. B. Leichton, Esq., No. 1,164 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., on MONDAY, March 21, at 10½ o'clock, and will continue until the whole is disposed of. The stock will embrace very rich parlor suits, in rosewood and solid black walnut frames, covered in silk brocatel and plush; elegant inlaid cabinets, inlaid center-tables, card-tables, and solid wardrobes, Turkish and easy chairs, carved bedsteads, extension-tables, card-tables, hall and hat stands, hair-mattresses, French-plate mirrors, reception and dining chairs, &c., &c. Also, all the carpets and oil-cloth in the dwelling portion of the building. Catalogues early this morning. N. B.—Mr. L. has been for twenty years in the business, and is favorably known to all.
Sales-rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
On THURSDAY, March 24, at 11 o'clock, at their sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:
SUPERIOR AND CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS, FROM PRIVATE STOCK; CHOICE CLARETS, BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES, OF HIGH GRADE, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF CONSIGNEE, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
Full particulars in time.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALES.—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—WE SHALL GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION, AS USUAL FOR 12 YEARS PAST, TO SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING; WILL ALSO HOLD REGULAR WEEKLY SALES AT OUR SPACIOUS SALES ROOMS, NO. 95 CHAMBERS-ST. AND NO. 77 READE-ST., FOR THOSE DESIRING THIS MEDIUM OF SALE.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.
LAW BOOKS, &c., ON MONDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.—JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on MONDAY, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a valuable Law Library; English Common Law Reports and Index, 100 vols.; Barber's Supreme Court Reports, 45 vols.; New-York Court of Appeals Reports, 25 vols.; Cowen's Reports, &c., &c., comprising about 520 volumes. To be sold for account of whom it may concern.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on that day, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, one hundred and thirty First Mortgage Bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, of $500 each.

MUSICAL.

DECKER BROTHERS
(Formerly of No. 91 Bleecker-st.)
Beg to inform the public that they have opened their
NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS
AT NO. 33 UNION-SQUARE.

A FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A 7¼-OCTAVE magnificent rosewood piano-forte, richly finished with four round corners, elegant carved legs, beautiful carved moulding, serpentine bottom, front-plate overstrung bass agraffe, &c.; made by one of the most celebrated city makers; warranted for five years; made to order; price $450; worthy the attention of those in search of a superb and reliable first-class piano-forte at half price; can be fully tested. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos for rent. Monthly installments received for same.

BOOSEY & CO.'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.—Something to suit everybody musically inclined. Some of these works have reached the enormous sale of 100,000 copies. For sale at all book and music-stores in the United States and Canadas. A new catalogue free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, New-York, sole agents for Distin's Brass Musical Instruments.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; over 1,400 city customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO OBTAIN AN ENGAGEMENT as companion, secretary, amanuensis or contributor, where some share of salary could be made her; best references, both as to character and ability given, and will be required. Address R. D., care of Mrs. Parsons, No. 174 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 209 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MRS. E. DEAN, LADIES' NURSE, residence No. 25 Clymer-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as bookkeeper, or in a wholesale business; also, the management of young horses; has the best of reference from his last employer as to honesty and sobriety; has no objection to assist in the garden; country preferred. Address T. F. CONNOLLY, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business and the best of good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 90 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address T. ABBOTT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman or groom in a private family; has a good knowledge of the care of horses, and knows his business perfectly; can give good reference from his last employer; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 341 East 31st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER of first-class young American farmers; married and single; fully competent to superintend and work farms; also, American, English, German, Swedish, Irish farm hands supplied at the Employment Exchange, No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A place in a respectable family as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also can build stands hiding [illegible] fruits and vegetables. Address W. TOBIAS MATINE, Summit-av., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's residence or a farm-house; they understand it in all its branches and have had long experience in the business. Apply to CHARLES KEENEY, for four days, No. 19 Spring-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; understands a greenhouse and cold grapery, fruits, and vegetables; understands the care of horses; [illegible] reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COLORED man and wife as cook and waiter, together or separate; good references. Address or apply to M. B., No. 176 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS and large acquaintance are wanted by a Mutual Life Insurance Company to canvass in New-York and vicinity. The Company stands high, is the people's, and its circulars of "inducements" to canvassers may, which will be promptly furnished when proven. Address Box No. 2,840 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A Protestant nurse, to take care of children and assist in chamber-work; a nice French Protestant would be preferred. Apply at Room No. 125 Everett House, Tuesday, between 1 and 4 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL, CHEAP FOR cash, or will exchange for New-York property; the mill is of brick, three stories, with dwelling attached, all in complete order; also good water power, also three acres of land, fruit, &c., is situated at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., near the depot of Amenia Station, Harlem Railroad. For particulars inquire of J. S. UNDERHILL, Marshland, Staten Island.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO JOIN A party already established with a business, to invest [illegible] name, which [illegible] Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$50,000. PARTNER WANTED, [illegible] ital, to engage in the drug-importing business, commenced [illegible] Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 AND 12 PER CENT.
ALL OF A HIGH ORDER
AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALSO,

New-York City Railroad stocks and bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight stocks, including an extensive variety of Railroad bonds and other securities, all of a first-class character, paying large dividends and interest at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 11, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE STOCKHOLDERS and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 23d instant, and reopened for transfers on the morning of the 5th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 4, 1870, at No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 3. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the American Heat and Light Company will be held at No. 421 Broome-st., on the 28th inst., between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M., to vote on the proposition to increase the number of shares, from 50,000 to 100,000, for the purpose of obtaining additional patents, building gas-works, &c.

A. D. ELMER, Secretary.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY of Brunswick are hereby notified to attend a special meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on MONDAY, March 21, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. F. GRADY, Secretary.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST bond and mortgage on first-class improved City property. Principals apply to WARD, JONES & WHITEHEAD, No. 61 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURG, March 15, 1870.

DIVIDEND NO. 3.—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The third regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three Fourths per Cent., free of Government tax, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, April 5, 1870. The transfer books of this stock will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6, 1870.

T. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURG, March 16, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, third mortgage income bonds, will be paid on the 5th of April, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. The transfer books of these bonds will be closed on the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened April 6.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 17, 1870.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF $3 on each share of full stock, and $1 50 on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 22d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, the 1st day of April next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, S. C., March 3, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING APRIL 1, 1870, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after April 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State of South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO.,
No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.

F. E. JONES, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds, due April 1, 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on and after April 1, at the Banking-house of TURNER BROTHERS, No. 14 Nassau-st.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, [illegible] Bloomington and Pekin Railroad bonds, [illegible] 1870, will be paid in gold, free of tax, on [illegible] April 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan [illegible] Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

C. R. GRIGGS, President.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible] CLAIRVOYANT!—BEST IN [illegible]; all the knowledge peculiar to his race. [illegible] gentlemen, $1. No. 104 West 18th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open, and constantly receiving by every steamer, all the latest designs and colorings in

MOQUETTES,
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLYS,
INGRAINS.

RUGS, COCOA-MATS AND MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

ALL NOVELTIES as soon as produced will be added to our stock. The public and our customers are solicited to examine our assortment, which will be found to contain fresh and desirable goods, and the prices to compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

WHITE GOODS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FAMILY LINENS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, PIQUES,
SUMMER BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, &c., &c.

A full and complete SPRING STOCK, now open, of all fabrics, which will be marked at
GOLD PRICES,
offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS to purchasers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open on MONDAY, March 21, a case of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS,
just received direct from INDIA, comprising many NOVELTIES, which will be offered at
GOLD PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REMOVED,
Jackson's Celebrated Mourning-Store
TO NO. 729 BROADWAY,
CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.

N. B.—A beautiful lot of Crape Cloth, 50c., worth 80c.

A Great Sacrifice.

Black Sicilian Lustres, 40c. per yard, worth 75c.

White Pique, very fine, best make, 25c., worth 40c.

JACKSON'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 729 Broadway,
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

Special bargains in Bombazines, Parisiennes, Empress, Poplins, Tamise Cloth, Challies, Black Gros Grain Silks, French Poplins, &c. Also, a splendid line of Traveling Dress Goods, new styles.

N. B.—BONNETS and SUITS ready made, constantly on hand.

SPRING TRADE.
MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

A YEARLY SALE OF REMNANTS.

MONDAY, 21st inst., we will offer for sale all the remnants of dress goods, cloth, silk, &c., at half price. We respectfully recall to the memory of our customers the great advantage they have always had in these especial sales,

AT LEGRAIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

AT MRS GAYNOR'S.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
EXTRAORDINARY
SACRIFICE
OF
CORSETS, SKIRTS,
TOURNOURS, SHOULDER-BRACES,
PADS, SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.

The balance, the choicest portion, of the wholesale and retail stock of the late
THOMAS H. GAYNOR,
withheld from the sale last Fall, is now offered at less than half the original
GOLD COST.

The stock consists of the most elegant shapes, French Coutille and Woven Corsets, Moire Antique and Satin and Embroidered Corsets, Children's Corsets, Waists, &c.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS,
CORSETS TO SUIT ALL FIGURES.
GOOD CORSETS 70c. and $1.
EMBROIDERED
and
ELEGANT SHAPED STYLES, $1 50 to $4.

N. B.—The trade supplied on
LIBERAL TERMS.
MRS. GAYNOR,
No. 765 Broadway, near 9th-st., and
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
REQUEST THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC TO EXAMINE THEIR LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CARPETS,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE FOLLOWING EXTREMELY LOW PRICES:
5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
ONLY $2 PER YARD.
5-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
BEST QUALITY AND NEWEST DESIGNS,
$2 25 AND $2 50 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS, 5-FRAME,
ONLY $2 50 PER YARD.
ENGLISH VELVETS,
$2 50 PER YARD.
MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
DOMESTIC INGRAINS
AND THREE-PLYS,
GREATLY REDUCED.
MATS, RUGS, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS,
BAIZES, FLOOR-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

The above are exhibited on the third story, covering the entire block, for the convenience of customers. Three elevators will be in attendance.

Their object in making the above
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
is to induce customers to close the present stock prior to the opening of the new addition to the store, which will not be later than the 28th inst.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 21,
CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND PLAID POPLIN, CASHMERE, DELAINE AND FANCY DRESSES, $3 EACH, UPWARD,
GREATLY BELOW
THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS, MORNING ROBES AND RECEPTION DRESSES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CHILDREN'S WHITE PIQUE SUITS, DRESSES, AND GABRIELLES.
LADIES' VICTORIA LAWN AND CAMBRIC WALKING SUITS, SWISS DRESSES AND OVER-SKIRTS,
TRIMMED WITH LACE AND EMBROIDERY, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, PERCALES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
GLOVES, &c.,
WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS WEEK TO CLOSE THE PRESENT STOCK
PRIOR TO THE OPENING OF THE NEW ADDITION TO THE STORE,
WHICH WILL NOT BE LATER THAN THE 28TH INST.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

SOMETHING NEW.—LADIES, GO TO TAYLOR'S, No. 8 Clinton-place, and see his wonderful improvements in patterns. Opening of new styles Wednesday, 23.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
beg to call attention to their immense assortment of beautiful
DRESS-GOODS,
at 25c. to 50c.; finest imported, 75c. to $1 25.
SILK-FINISHED ALPACAS,
25c. and upward.
WHITE PIQUES,
at less than gold cost.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK, $1 25 TO $3,
And special attention to a line of
PARIS COLORED SILKS,
at $1 50 to $2 25; sold last season at $2 and $3.
READY-MADE SUITS, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED,
at $10 50.
THE ABOVE PRICES ARE CONSISTENT WITH GOLD AT PAR.

These goods will be found equal in style and quality to those of any first-class house, and at prices fully 20 per cent. less.

Sugden & Bradbury
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.
LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Sugden & Bradbury
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.
DOMESTICS BY THE PIECE AT FACTORY PRICES.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH CALICOES AND PERCALES, 25c., FAST COLORS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MARCH 21,
GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Japanese Silks at $1.
A FULL LINE OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
IN STRIPES AND CHECKS AT $1 25.
A SPLENDID LINE OF
PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES,
AT $1 75 AND $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2, TO THE RICHEST GRADES IMPORTED.
ALSO, SPLENDID LINES OF
WHITE SILKS, SATINS,
AND
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

The ladies of this City and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine, as we believe the above goods cannot be equaled in quality or price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, MARCH 21,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS,
RUFFLED, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS,
WITH OVER-SKIRT, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS,
WITH OVER-SKIRT, $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS,
TRIMMED, $8.
LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS and SUITS, $3 50.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES,
HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $2 to $3.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, $4 to $6.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, $5 to $6.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS,
BRAIDED AND EMBROIDERED.
INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, $2 to $2 50. LADIES' CHEMISES, 75c. to $1 25. LADIES' DRAWERS, 75c. to $1. LADIES TUCKED SKIRTS, 75c to $1.
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 75c.
VERY FINE FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $3 50.,
LINEN APRONS,
HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, FOR CHILDREN AND LADIES, FROM 50c. to $1 25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MARCH 21,
AT RETAIL,
20 CASES OF BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS,
(Duplicates of Goods sold at auction two weeks ago) at considerably less than the same goods brought then.
ALSO, SEVERAL CASES OF
8-4 Bleached DAMASKS, at 60c., reduced from 75c.
8-4 Bleached DAMASKS, at 75c., reduced from 95c.
8-4 Bleached DAMASKS, at 80c., reduced from $1 00
SHIRTINGS:
RICHARDSON'S, AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN BRANDS, WE WILL OFFER AT GOLD PRICES.
A LARGE LOT of 5-8x5-8 NAPKINS at $1 per doz.
2 cases 20-34 HEAVY TOWELS, at $1 75 per doz.
1 case 20-36 HEAVY TOWELS, at $2 per doz.
Several cases CRASH, at 9c., 10c. and 12c. per yard.
DOMESTIC GOODS OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND IN SHIRTING AND SHEETING,
we offer at manufacturers' prices. Also, fresh additions will be made to our popular stock of Calicoes in French Chintzes, Percales, Crayon-Cloths, and all the best brands of English and American Prints, in new designs, at the very lowest possible prices.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
Late Mathilde & Co.,
No. 53 East 10th-st., New-York,
will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Spring Season,
On THURSDAY, March 24.

MILLINERY.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner of 19th-st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English round Hats, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 23 and 24. Latest styles of Flowers and Feathers.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS AND RARE PLUMES.—E. BROWN, sister of W. C. Brown, New Bond-st., London, has just received new and elegant styles. No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

C. M. OLNEY & CO. WILL EXHIBIT Spring styles of French millinery on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 23 and 24. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OLD
UNITED STATES ARMY AGENCY
AT
NOS. 7 AND 9 WARREN-ST.
Formerly at No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby.
Conducted by
MERCHANT & CO.

The larger number of claims against the Government which still remain unsettled, has induced me again to take charge of their prosecution and adjustment.

All officers and soldiers and their heirs or representatives are requested to call, bring their papers and leave a statement of their case, which if found to be just, will be prosecuted without charge to the applicant until finally settled.

Soldiers discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability, who have not served two years and have not received their bounty, are specially requested to call.

All those who have received only installments of their bounty can have their balances collected.

P. S.—Information will be cheerfully given to all who may wish to make inquiries relating to any unadjusted claim they may be supposed to have against the Government.

MARVIN J. MERCHANT.

A WIDOW LADY HAVING A GOOD set of furniture, very handsome, would like to meet with a party of gentlemen, perfectly responsible, who would like to take a house and pay the rent of same; she would be willing to give the use of her furniture, care and time in exchange for a home; is a most excellent manager, and refers to business men who have lived in her house for several years. Address M. M. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

LADIES.—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME to pay for first-class sewing machines by installments. NEW-YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

I have removed my office from No. 1 Wall-st. next door, to Nos. 3 and 5 Wall-st., where I shall have increased facilities for transacting the NOTE BUSINESS, in which I have been engaged for the last twelve years. Advances made and loans negotiated.

P. W. GALLAUDET, [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; frescoed, plate glass, burglar alarm, silver safe, carpets, chandeliers, mirrors, &c., cornices. Price $21,000; $14,000 can remain. Address HOUSE, Box No. 1,732 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—The four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 35th-st., near 5th-av.; price $26,500; cheapest house in the City. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, 21x56; Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

$31,750.—53D-ST., WITHIN 200 FEET OF 5TH-AV.—For sale, two lots. Terms easy. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN MADISON-AV., BEtween 41st and 43d sts.; elegant houses, embracing several corner houses, furnished and unfurnished, $45,000 to $110,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$39,000 ONLY FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 23 feet wide, on Murray Hill. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT, FULL-SIZED FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, lot 25x200, with fine stable, near Madison-av., Murray Hill, $85,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 52D-ST., A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone-front houses, 21x56, Nos. 21 and 23 West 50th-st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 9TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., high stoop, 22½ foot brick house, cheap. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—A two-story basement and attic frame house; convenient to all the ferries; water, gas, heater, &c.; the lot has a two-story house on the rear; price $7,000. Inquire on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement brown-stone front house, 22.6x45; situated on Grand-av., Brooklyn, between Fulton and Gates avs. Inquire of L. FOX, on the premises, or S. T. FOX, No. 70 Beekman-st.

$16,000.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house in Brooklyn; all conveniences; built for owner; perfect condition; immediate possession; a bargain.

R. K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BASEMENT house, with all the modern improvements, situated in the best part of Jersey City. Also, to let or for sale, three cottage houses situated at the junction of Monticello and Bergenwood avs., South Bergen. Inquire of L. D. LANDIME, No. 225 Grove-st., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT Bergen Point, building lots on the best streets and on accommodating terms. Also, for sale and to let several good houses and lots at Bergen Point. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING AND DAY school for girls, delightfully situated; communication with New-York four times a day by rail; possession given immediately. Address PRINCIPAL, No. 245 West 38th-st., New-York.

AT BERGEN POINT—HOUSE AND HALF acre, delightful location; easy and frequent access; fine water views, fruit, carriage-house, &c.; sold cheap, easy terms. Address BARGAIN, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 ACRES in South Orange, Second Mountain, N. J.; 2½ depot, 14 New-York; high, over-looking Morristown, Valley of Passaic; beautiful scenery, timber, brooks, &c. Apply at No. 6 Bowling Green.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME GOTHIC COTtage, furnished or unfurnished, with modern improvements, and two acres of garden land, hot-houses stocked with choicest flowers and grapes, plenty of fruit trees and shrubberies, delightfully located on the slope of Bergen Hill, within three miles of New-York City by horse-car route from Hoboken Ferry, or by Northern Railroad. Rent low to a careful family. Apply to JULIEN CREVIER, No. 124 West Broadway, or No. 24 Newark-st., Hoboken, N. J.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT PALISADES, N. Y.—For six months or a year, twenty miles from New-York by Northern Railway of New-Jersey, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. There are eight rooms well furnished, stable for three horses, vegetable garden planted; choice fruit trees; a horse, buggy and cow with the place; rent moderate. Apply to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

COTTAGES TO LET—WITH FIRST-class board at Lebanon Springs, during the Summer months, to families or single persons; price of board from $12 to $14 per week. Mr. Hull can be seen at the store of Henry A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway, for ten days, from 3 to 6 P. M., or will call at the residence of families if a request be left there.

HENRY HULL.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for five months from April 20, by a family going to Europe; house three story high stoop, in 43d-st., near 6th-av.; will be rented to a small family of adults only, at $175 per month. Inquire at No. 391 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET AT CATSKILL.—RESIDENCE on the banks of the Hudson, with fine views of the river and mountains; has twelve rooms, fully furnished; carriage and stables. For terms apply on the premises or to ISAAC PRUYN, Catskill.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 156 WEST 11TH-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs.; these premises are in a good neighborhood and will be put in good repair. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

ASTORIA.—TO LET OR LEASE—Very near steam-boat landing, two cottages, with gardens and fruit; one of them either furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of YZNAGA DEL VALLE & CO., No. 60 Beaver-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the elegantly-furnished house No. 111 5th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. For terms and permits apply, by note, to No. 77 West 12th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, near 5th-av.; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at the Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—COMprising fourteen rooms; rent $1,600; owner, occupying the second floor, is willing to take board. Apply at No. 227 East 11th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 147 East 31st-st.; can be seen from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.; terms $200 per month.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 77 AND 79 Fulton-st., Wilson's Building; also, basements under entire building, 95x80, with or without steam power; will be let separately or together.

JOHN T. WILSON, No. 75 Fulton-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—THE OFFICES NOW OCCUPIED by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., No. 59 Wall-st., for the unexpired term of lease, viz.: 6 years from May next. Apply on the premises.

STORES TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN-LANE—Five lofts, and low rent; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. [illegible] SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. [illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO RENT,
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
AND CELLARS,
ALSO, A DESIRABLE OFFICE
IN THE FIRE-PROOF DEPOT
OF THE
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ST. JOHN'S PARK,
FURNISHED WITH STEAM ELEVATORS,
and insuring at the LOWEST RATES.
Possession immediately.
Apply at the freight office, corner of Varick and Laight sts.

F. S. FAIRCHILD, Jr., Agent.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE north side of 46th-st., between 1st-av. and the East River, being about 45 feet in front by 80 feet in depth, five stories high, with good cellar, suitable for a factory, distillery, malt-house or any business requiring room. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—FOR MANUFACTURING OR other purposes, the first floor of large building, corner of 11th-av. and West 27th-st., 50x100 feet, with or without steam power; building has lights on every side, with large yard attached. Apply at office, COLWELL & BROTHER, No. 549 West 27th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers; office No. 11 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway,

VALUABLE HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PARK-AVENUE, (FOURTH-AVENUE,) south-west corner of 88th-st.—The very valuable lot, 25x80 feet, with the four well-rented houses thereon.

Also, EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Three lots, situate on the south side of 84th-st., 271 feet, east of 5th-av., overlooking Central Park.

Also, EIGHTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Seven extra valuable, beautifully-located lots, situate on the north side of 88th-st., 150 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, EIGHTY-NINTH-STREET.—Five extra valuable, beautifully-located lots, situate on the south side of 89th-st., 190 feet east of Madison-av.

Also, EAST EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—The two story and attic framedwelling, with basement, sub-cellar and extension, lot 25x100 feet, situate on the north side of 81st-st., 229 feet east of 3d-av.

Maps will be ready for the above sales at the auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., on Tuesday, March 22.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION BY ORDER of the Supreme Court of valuable property on 1st-av., Baxter, Canal, Cedar, Grand, Rector, Washington and West 38th sts., and land in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee.

FIRST-AVENUE, No. 155—Valuable lot, with two story brick stable and dwelling, covering entire lot 23.2x100.

NORTHEAST CORNER BAXTER AND CANAL STREETS—Four five story brown stone stores and dwelling, known as Nos. 211, 213, 215, 217 and 219 Canal-st., 38.10 on Baxter and 78.10 on Canal-st.

GRAND-STREET—Nos. 577, 577½ and 579. Valuable plot of ground with five story brick stores and dwellings, 46.8x75.3x96.5.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND RECTOR STREETS—Nos. 99 and 99½; plot of ground, 27.6x87.4, with brick buildings.

NORTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON AND CEDAR STREETS—Nos. 147, 147½ and 149; plot, with brick buildings, 55.5x40.5.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, No. 117—Three story basement brick house and lot, between Broadway and 6th-av., 25x98.9; also 294 acres in the town of Solon, Cortlandt County, New-York.

Book Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER—NO. 25 NASSAU-st., New-York. THURSDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, administrator's sale of No. 77 Pitt-st., New-York; also, assignee's sale of No. 88 Chatham-st., New-York, and No. 29 City Hall-place; also, peremptory sale of Nos. 370 and 371 South-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.—Highly important grand clearing out sale of all the valuable Brooklyn property of Messrs. A. C. Kingsland & Sons which was not sold at the great sale in March, 1869. This property is located on Meeker-av., Varick, Vandam, Apollo, Nassau, Bridgewater, Moore and Lake sts., is easy of access by cars to the ferries, and is very desirable either for speculation or immediate improvement. The very valuable dock property on Newtown Creek which, with the lots adjacent, will be included in this sale, are well worthy the attention of manufacturers, lumber and brick merchants and capitalists generally, as the creek is navigable for large vessels and the location for manufacturing unsurpassed. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at offices, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE.

By order of Ellwood Cooper, Esq., Clinton-av., west side, third house south Greene-av.,

DWELLING AND 8 FULL LOTS,

will be sold at auction, THURSDAY, March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers. This is the largest and most commodious dwelling ever offered at public auction.

Within a few blocks of

PROSPECT PARK,
AND 30 MINUTES OF WALL-ST., N.Y.

The dwelling is frame, 50x74, extreme size; has space for bowling-alley and billiard-room, and is complete in all its appointments; ground 100 feet on Clinton and 100 feet on Vanderbilt-av.

Clinton-av. is acknowledged to be one of the finest avenues in America.

In the rear on Vanderbilt-av., is a two-story frame stable, about 30x40 feet.

Permits to view the premises, maps and full particulars at WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable houses:

SECOND-AV.—Four-story brick and brown-stone English-basement house and lot, No. 319 2d-av., west side, between 18th and 19th sts.; excellently finished, filled with the conveniences and in fine order.

EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—Four-story brown-stone English-basement house and lot, No. 123 East 35th-st.; north side, between Park and Lexington avs.; nicely arranged; has all the modern improvements; fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway.

GREENWICH-STREET.—The five-story brick dwelling-houses and the five-story brick ware-house and lots of ground, Nos. 686, 688, 690 and 692 Greenwich-st., in the Ninth Ward, next to the north-west corner of Christopher-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE adults part of a first-class private house, well located, furnished or unfurnished. Address G. T., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 30th-st., convenient to hotels and restaurants, will rent a handsomely-furnished room to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, &c., C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE CALVARY CHURCH.—A small private family have a bright, cheerful suite of rooms to rent, separately, if desired, with or without private table; home comforts.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET to a gentleman a large and handsomely furnished bedroom on the second floor, without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—A SUITE OF THREE communicating rooms on second floor to rent with board, handsomely and fully furnished. Undoubted references given and required.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room in the neighborhood of the St. Cloud Hotel, with all the comforts of home, for a gentleman, without board. Address HOME, Station G.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms, on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, by or before the 1st of May, a sunny parlor, bedroom and ample closets, with board; will furnish everything but carpets; a good opportunity for a family wishing to reduce expenses; references exchanged. Address AMORY, Box 171 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS house and location; two large communicating rooms and unexceptionable table required. Address, with terms and particulars, EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 88 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 41st-st., marble and marbleized mantels [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CARL ROSA........[Directors]...C. D. HESS & CO.
D. De Vivo..............................Business Manager
H. Jackson...............................Stage Manager
MONDAY EVENING, March 21,
DER FREISCHUTZ,

Von Weber's celebrated wierd and romantic production, its first rendition here in the English tongue.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HALL, DE SOLLA, HOWARD and KIN-ROSS, all included in the cast, and in addition to the powerful chorus of the company the

ENTIRE ARION SOCIETY

will assist in the rendering of the magnificent choruses of this delightful opera. The scenic effects will be appropriately fine, and will include an excellent representation of the

CELEBRATED INCANTATION SCENE.

TUESDAY—Auber's charming comic opera, BLACK DOMINO.

WEDNESDAY—Benefit of ALBERT LAURENCE—TROVATORE.

Tickets for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.................Jarrett & Palmer
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
ON
WEDNESDAY, March 23,
And an unusual combination of talent inclusive of
TEN STARS,
For the benefit of
Mr. WILLIAM A. MOORE.
The entertainment will consist of
THE THIRD ACT OF CAMILLE,
RECITATION OF SHAKSPEARE'S ANNE HATHAWAY,
THE COMEDIETTA OF FORTY AND FIFTY,
Comic description of a
BOARD OF TRADE MEETING IN CHINA,
The celebrated duo, SHOO FLY,
MONS. MALLET,
GRAND PAS DE FOLLIE,
And the roaring farce,
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK.
Scale of prices same as usual. Box office now open.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
will be performed the
SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA,
LOST AT SEA, LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
LOST AT SEA,
with a
STRONG AND POWERFUL CAST,
STRONG ARD POWERFUL CAST,
and
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY.
STARTLING AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THE SIXTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
OF
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
THE THEATER CROWDED
AT EACH REPRESENTATION.
MATINEES EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOTICE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

MONDAY EVENING,
first time in America, a new serio-comic musical burlesque, entitled

Lizzie Wilmore,	Sappho	Blondes	Ada Harland,
Emily Pitt,	Sappho	Blondes	Lizzie Wilmore,
Moses Fiske,	Sappho	Blondes	Louis Mestayer
	Sappho	Blondes	and Blondes.

MATINEE EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
WILLIAM TELL—Burlesque—WILLIAM TELL
AND
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
DOMINICK MURRAY.

On view AT ALL HOURS.
The Living Wild Animals,
The Beautiful Birds,
The Chamber of Horrors,
The Million Curiosities.

In active preparation,
A NEW PARISIAN SENSATIONAL MUSICAL BURLESQUE.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
"CUBA MUST BE FREE!"
SECOND LECTURE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1870,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT
OF THE
CUBAN CHARITABLE AID SOCIETY.
Subject:
CUBA,
ITS HISTORY AND ITS HOPES.
By Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, D. D.
Tickets...50 cents
At Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Tyson's, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

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Mlle. ROZETTA, the wonderful flying trapeze woman. GEORGE DERIOUS, Athlete and Pantomimist. THREE GUARDSMEN. RECLUSE. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN SUNDAY EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
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GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
FEMALE BROKERS
OF
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GOOD-HAUL & LAUGH-LIN.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE Great Historical Paintings, consisting of the "Court of Queen Jane the First, of Naples," a picture of unusual merit and grandeur, by F. Pauwels; "Esmeralda and Her Intelligent Companion Djali," from Victor Hugo's thrilling romance, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame;* and the powerfully-painted battle-scene from Motley's *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, together with about 200 of the finest productions of modern art. Open day and evening at BARKER'S Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Wed'day, March 23, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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TO EUROPE.
FOR BREMEN, COPENHAGEN, STETTIN AND HAVRE.
The first-class American steamship
RISING STAR
will be dispatched from Pier No. 43 North River on
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Rates of Passage—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $20, gold.
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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
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These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
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Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 31.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, April 7.
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New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
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CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
For freight or passage apply to
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FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain J. B. EDWARDS, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
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STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
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C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
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STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.—ON and after SUNDAY, March 20, the fine steamer THOS. P. WAY will make her regular trips to and from New-York and Newark. Leave foot Centre-st., Newark, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave foot Barclay-st., New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way. Fare to and from Newark, 25 cents each way. Fare to and from Bergen Point, 15 cents each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL [illegible] Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr..................................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer
NOVELTY UPON NOVELTY.
SEVENTH WEEK
Of the grandest production of the age, the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

Witnessed from FEB. 7 to MARCH 19 (43 representations) by upwards of
150,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.

MORE NEW FEATURES.
The celebrated premiere danseuse
MLLE. EUGENIE LUPO.
The young and beautiful premiere,
MLLE. ALBERTINA.
A new grand
SPANISH BALLET D'ACTION,
arranged by Signor COSTA.

New and beautiful sets of ballet costume, being the most novel, most characteristic and richest yet presented, even in this theatre, so pre-eminently distinguished for its magnificent wardrobe.

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GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENTS.
FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, GERMAN.
ACT I.
THE GREAT DEMON CAN-CAN.
ACT II.
GRAND SPANISH BALLET D'ACTION.
ACT III.
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THE GREAT AJAX
in his wonderful specialties.
TERPSICHOREAN ÆROSTATICS
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GRAND MUMMY DANCE.
ROZE, BRUNETTI, LUPO,
ALBERTINA, OBERTI, ADRIANI,
RACHEL AND MARIE FRANCESCA,
STRUDELLI, CORSI, FILOMENI,
SIGNORI DELANTI, ENRICO,
and
THE GREAT AJAX.
The grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket office, cor. 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
TWELFTH WEEK.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
in A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS
On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.
And as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
in Lord Lytton's Play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
LAST NIGHT OF
EMMA WALLER,
and of her great impersonation of
"MEG MERRILIES."
NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 28,
EDWIN BOOTH as MACBETH.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the office of the Theater, or at its Branch Ticket Office at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Manager.....................Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice,
THE GREAT
COMEDY
OF
Contemporaneous Society,
FROU
FROU!
MATINEES
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 1.
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

The *Herald* calls FROU FROU "the theatrical sensation of 1870." The *Tribune*, "A perfect play perfectly acted." The *Times* speaks of it as the "most absorbing drama of twenty years."

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L. B. LENT.......................................Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
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FIRST APPEARANCE
SINCE HER GREAT EUROPEAN TRIUMPH OF
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
Also, first appearance in America of
TOM BARRY,
THE GREAT LONDON CLOWN,
WITH FULL CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

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TUNNEL,
NO. 260 BROADWAY.
ENTRANCE UNDER DEVLIN'S
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
Now open from 10 till 5,
for the benefit of
THE UNION HOME
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FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.
Admission, twenty-five cents.

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The new and large organ built for Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio, by J. H. & C. S. ODELL, and containing their celebrated patent pneumatic compositions, reversible couplers, chimes, vox humana and other important improvements, will be exhibited MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, March 21, at the manufactory, Nos. 407 and 409 West 42d-st. Several first-class organists will perform.

LECTURES

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, Miss HENRIETTE A. KEYSER will deliver a lecture on *Woman's Individuality* at Cooper Institute. The lecturer will be introduced by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD. Doors open at 7½. Tickets may be obtained at the principal book and music stores on Broadway, and at the door evening of the lecture.

GATEWAYS TO THE NORTH POLE. [illegible] by Prof. T. B. MAURY at the new Hall [illegible] Men's Christian Association at 8 o'clock, [illegible] NING, the 21st. Highly illustrated by [illegible] charts. Tickets, 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

ACADEMY OF DANCING—LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square—Mr. TRENOR'S classes and soirees continue open until May. Card for the soiree THIS (Monday) EVENING at the hall.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st.—TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, practice for ladies and gentlemen; six dances taught in six private lessons.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

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AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Feb. 15, 1870.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.
AMENIA, N. Y.

Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.

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French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

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HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—AT Danbury, Conn.; Spring term commences April 4. For terms apply to C. M. WHITE, Principal, Box No. 19 Danbury Post-office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of [illegible]

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—[illegible]

OUR STREET MERCHANTS.

[illegible] Dealers and their Business—Their Way of Life and the Profits of their Trades—Heterogeneous Specimens of Human Industry.

It is a truthful saying, that has been handed down from time immemorial, that "one-half the world knows not how the other half lives." It might have been added, with considerable more truthfulness, "neither does it care." At any rate the expression is peculiarly applicable to New-York as a minature "world within itself," where hundreds of thousands "live, move and have their being," regardless of the fact that hundreds of thousands are living in close proximity, and yet each are comparatively strangers to the other. In no other city in Christendom, if we may except that modern Babylon, London is there to be met with so many odd characters, such a diversity of human nature, so much wealth and poverty, and such a commingling of nationalities, as exists in this the busy cosmopolitan Metropolis of the Western World. Traversing Broadway, morning, noon and night, the merchants and business men heed not the poverty-stricken beggar, the shivering old Irish women that peddle apples at the street crossing, or the poor Italian or German that ekes out a miserable existence by retailing toys and automaton clowns. Yet each of these characters has a history of patience, poverty and misery while struggling along to gain their subsistence. It is of this class of our floating population, and those who manage to gain a livelihood by their peculiar actions and deformity, that this article is devoted.

STREET MERCHANTS.

Every city has its own peculiar street oddities. New-York has her full share with the single exception that the material is vastly different from all others. From her position as the grand entrepot of the Western Continent, thousands of emigrants, through a strange and fatal fascination for metropolitan life, remain in the City instead of pursuing their course westward to the fertile prairies of Illinois and Ohio, "where health and plenty greet the laboring swain." The result is that in nine cases out of ten these poor creatures soon squander their money, and as a last resort are compelled to beg, steal or eke out a miserable existence by peddling various fruits and wares on the street corners; others roast pea-nuts and fry batter cakes for the hungry of the lower strata of society, while not a few are the proprietors of squeaky hand-organs and bag-pipes, which they play from morning till far into the night, depending on the charitable for their very life, and a great portion dispose of photographs of illustrious and notorious men and women through the various drinking-saloons of the City.

THEIR NATIONALITY.

It has been ascertained by close computation that fully five thousand human beings, male and female, old and young, compose our "curb-stone operators" or street merchants. Of this young army fully seven-eighths are of foreign birth. It would be extremely difficult to find a native-born resident of this City engaged in this line of business in a day's saunter through the various streets. The Celtic race, as usual, predominates. Next, in point of numbers, come the Germans and Italians.

APPLE DEALERS.

This class of open-air merchants are the most familiar to the general public. Perched on almost every street corner in the City, they stand at their posts from early morning till late at night, with a degree of patience that would astonish Job himself were he permitted again to visit this mundane sphere. The trade is mostly carried on by aged Irish men and women, with a sprinkling of Italians and Germans. Around the City Hall Park they have established themselves in small booths, as thick as grasshoppers, and it is by this close commingly of their business that the smaller dealers sometimes suffer, as there is such a competition constantly going on between them. This has been a severe Winter for them all. The apples in many instances spoiled on their hands, owing to the mild weather during the early part of the season, and numbers of these poor creatures have been compelled to return to their cheerless homes night after night without having disposed of a cent's worth of their stock. Those who can afford it purchase apples by the barrel, for which they pay from $4 to $6 per barrel. During pleasant weather they sometimes realize from $2 to $4 from their day's sale, but as a general thing, if $2 worth are disposed of, on which they realize $1 clear profit, it is considered a fair day's work. This has reference to those who buy by the barrel. On the other hand, those who purchase by the basket or dozen, realize but little; their average day's sale is from seventy-five cents to $1 50 from which they net about one-half. The Summer is their harvest-time. Then fruits of all kinds are cheap, and by living frugally and attending to their business they manage to lay up enough money to purchase their Winter's stock. The greater portion of this class of our street merchants are very poor, and it is only by the strictest economy that some of them exist. One old lady, who keeps a stand at the corner of Beach and Hudson streets, supports herself, husband (a cripple) and an idiot son by the proceeds of her sales. She is never absent from her stand by day or night; in the coldest weather she is always to be found there. The bootblacks and newsboys supply her little store with wood and coal, and in return she furnishes them with a cup of coffe or a muffin. Like every other business, there are some engaged in it that have become comparatively wealthy. An old lady, who bears the name of "Stingy Kate," the proprietor of a booth opposite the old Bowery Theater, is reputed to be worth $10,000, which she has earned by selling apples, cakes and peanuts. She is about sixty years of age, and has no relatives but one son in this country. A year or so ago, she purchased his discharge from the English army, and sent for him. She is notorious for her closeness in money matters, and upon his arrival she took him to reside with her in a dingy little attic in one of those miserable little streets diverging out from the Bowery; but that mode of living did not exactly suit him, and he left the old creature and joined the United States army.

Another wealthy retail apple-dealer is one DANIEL O'CONNEL, an Irishman with an historical name. But DANIEL does not seem to be affected with an ambition similar to that of his noble namesake. On the contrary his policy is to sell apples and make all the profit he possibly can, as he is credited by the street gamins as being extraordinarily sharp in making a bargain. They aver that if a ten cent stamp is laid down for two apples at three cents apiece, the noble DANIEL will return but two cents, and if remonstrated with for his mistake will swear "be the howly powers of Moses" that he only received eight cents in the first place. In other words Mr. O'CONNELL occasionally makes mistakes in giving out change to his customers, and by this means has hoarded up a goodly number of Uncle Sam's greenbacks.

TOY MERCHANTS.

People unacquainted with the peculiarities of this business, would probably be astonished when informed that it is a source of more profit to those engaged in it than all the rest of the outdoor business combined. The major portion of the toys sold on our streets by French, German and Italians, are manufactured in French reformatories and prisons, by girls, and shipped to this country, although vast quantities are manufactured in this City and further East. The men seen on Broadway and Nassau streets purchase their stock of toys and knickknacks mostly of dealers in William and Chatham streets. During the holidays their average day's sales have footed up from three to ten dollars, but usually they dispose of from one to three dollars' worth of their toys daily, they netting two-thirds of the proceeds. Baxter, Bayard and the lower portion of Pearl-street is the scene of their haunts at night, where, seated around some low Italian or French drinking saloon, they pass away their time. One of these street-hawkers of toys has become wealthy. He is

A LUCKY INVENTOR.

His name is FRIELMAN. Many will doubtless remember the rage of urchins some two or three years ago for a little red wooden ball with an elastic string attached, which being thrown from the hand, returned again, and hence was called the "return ball." FIELDMAN was the inventor of this simple little toy, for which he procured a patent. Such was the demand for it that he, in conjunction with a man of means, opened out a manufactory for its make in this city, and the result was that they both became wealthy. Since then others have essayed their talent in the same line, and another fortunate fellow has succeeded in making a hit. His invention consists of pasteboard characters, (which may be seen attached to the stove-pipes of all barber shops and saloons throughout the City,) which, by the action of heat on a revolving fan, perform various evolutions.

PEA-NUTS AND MUFFIN MEN.

Next to the apple dealers' stands rank the fragile establishments of the pea-nut and muffin men; their customers are varied and miscellaneous. As an article of traffic the peanut is almost equal to the apple, as it is always in season and in demand. Most of the street dealers purchase their stock either at the docks of the Virginia and North Carolina steamers, or of wholesale dealers in Barclay and Greenwich streets. A bag of pea-nuts costing the purchaser two dollars, will yield three dollars profit when retailed at the rate of five cents per pint. The Virginia article is the favorite, as the shell is thicker, and will stand roasting far better than its neighbor from North Carolina. The Italian men and women on Broadway, and especially those having stands in front of the different theaters, sell enormous quantities both day and night. An ingenious fellow occupying a stand near the Mechanics' Library has rigged up a miniature engine that acts in the double capacity of warming himself and turning the pea-nut roaster. Before he hit upon this novel and useful apparatus his sales of pea-nuts averaged but one bushel daily, but now, attracted by this unusual innovation upon the general mode, his stand is constantly crowded with curious pedestrians, who invariably purchase a pint or more before leaving, and the consequence is that he is kept busy in supplying their demands. As for muffins, a few of the little old shriveled-up Italians around the various parks and ferries make a precarious living by their sale.

Opposite the Tribune office there are four or five booths, the proprietors of which manage to do a thriving business in the early morning and during the late hours of night. Their customers comprise boot-blacks, news-boys, car-drivers and street wanderers. With a little admixture of flour and water placed on a griddle or waffle-pan, they turn out "flapjacks" at a penny apiece with astonishing celerity. With them and a cup of coffee, composed partly of browned pea-nut shells and burnt bread, they manage to appease the appetites of their patrons and fill thir own pockets.

ORANGE AND LEMON MERCHANTS.

"Here you are, oranges and lemons five cents apiece, or ten for two shillin'," is the exclamation of the street hawkers of these fruits, and at this rate their stock is soon disposed of. Washington and Fulton Markets is the paradise of these itinerant merchants. As soon as a schooner or sloop arrives from the South or the West Indies loaded with oranges and lemons, all of this class who can command $2 in greenbacks hasten to the wharves and purchase a small stock and hurry through markets where they rent baskets and start "up town" to dispose of their purchase. Others secure a huckster's wagon, and retail throughout the City till late in the night. In a sale of ten of these small oranges or lemons for twenty-five cents, the retailer makes on an average five cents, and as they dispose of from three to four baskets, containing 300, or a huckster's cart loaded with from 1,500 to 2,000, their profits are quite considerable. Others, who cannot command a sufficient amount of money to deal quite so extensively, buy by the dozen, paying between ten and twelve cents, or if the market is dear, twenty cents, after which they wander through the streets and retail them out at five and six cents apiece, while some make considerable sums by retailing lemons to the liquor dealers at three and four cents apiece. These markets are crowded daily with hordes of venders of miscellaneous articles, from shoe-strings and combs up to oreide watches.

LUNG TESTERS AND STREET WEIGHERS.

Probably there is not a resident of Manhattan Island but has during his travels run across one of these street characters. Printing-house-square is their favorite location. Here, surrounded by a motly assemblage of curiosity-seekers, Jerseymen and countrymen, the little man with his "blowing machine," or lung-tester, as it is called, and the weigher, harangues the crowd in praise of their machines, asking the by-standers to take "a blow," or "jump in and git weighed." The genius with the "lung tester," after surveying the crowd who stand idly by, evidently not fully understanding the *modus operandi*, seizes the pipe and gives a vigorous blow that sends the indicator or dial round to figures No. 265, the highest point, and turning around with his red face, halloas out: "Did yer see that, gents; now hits only two cents a blow, hits the best thing in the world to let a man know he's got a good constitution and that his lungs be all sound on the goose. Why bless your souls don't all be stanin' there lookin' like calves, when yer lungs mought be a rottenin'. Be jist tryn' yer strength, you'll save a big doctor's bill." In nine cases out of ten his spectators test their lungs, and depart satisfied that they are "sound on the goose." The weigher generally gets his full share, as from the "tester" they "jump in and get weighed," and thus both do a thriving business. A little further on another man has a "pulling machine," something after the style of an old-fashioned churn, with the exception that the dasher or rod is secured to the bottom by springs, with an indicator on the sides to indicate how many pounds the visitor has lifted. These men earn on an average, when the weather is pleasant, from 50 cents up to $2, and on gala days larger sums, sometimes reaching as high as $5.

THE LO FAMILY, AS CIGAR DEALERS,

are scattered broadcast through the lower portion of the City, and if FENNIMORE COOPER was alive he would doubtless be disgusted at the altered appearance of the "noble red man." The only trait he has to distinguish himself now is his characteristic reserve in regard to his intercourse with the common herd. He will associate himself with none of his competitors in business. Neither does he soil his fingers with the old rotten apples, as does his neighbor the old Irishwoman, or turn over "flap jacks" at a penny apiece, in imitation of his co-laborer, the tall Italian on the next corner. On the contrary Mr. LO and the remainder of his illustrious family may be found any day round the City Hall Park, on Broadway or at Fulton and Washington Markets, ensconsed comfortably in a neat little booth, with a goodly stock of the weed, for which he, as well as his ancestors before him, have acted as signs for years past. The larger part of the Indians engaged in the tobacco business in this City are members of the Seneca and Onondaga tribes. They are a quiet, industrious class of our population, and it is but seldom that one of their number has been arrested for a misdemeanor. Some of them are known to be in the possession of considerable wealth in the shape of Government bonds, real estate and numerous cigar stands. One "Jim" KIRWALGEE by name, who may always be seen at the Vesey-street entrance to Washington Market, is the proprietor of some ten or twelve small cigar stores, a portion of which he looks over himself during the day, while he has four or five American boys as clerks in the remainder. He is said to be worth $25,000, and is quite liberal with the boys who attends for him, which is strange, considering the Indians he could get for a less sum. "Jim" is a Cherokee, and that probably accounts for his partiality for whites. He speaks English fluently, and has been visited on one or two occasions by Gen. ELI S. PARKER, while passing through the City.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

Another eccentric and exclusive member of the curb-stone brigade, is almond-eyed John. As a citizen he is as quiet and peaceable as his main competitor in the tobacco trade, "Mr. Lo," but as regards making himself a general favorite among his customers (boot blacks and news boys) he is a failure. John is constantly surrounded by a cordon of enemies. When tired and worn out by long standing behind his little counter, he falls into a snooze, dreaming of a good fat rat for his evening meal; he is awakened and startled out of his senses by seeing a gang of small boys disappearing around the corner with two or three boxes of his choice cigars—three for five cents! This together with other troubles makes him naturally morose and taciturn at least when he does make the attempt to talk he has such a quiver on his tongue, using the letter e so frequently that it is difficult to understand him. There is about 250 Chinamen in this City, about two-thirds of which are in the segar trade scattered over the Bowery, Chatham-street, the parks and ferries, while the remainder act in the capacity of signs in tea stores in Vesey and other streets. They are very frugal, and do not expend a cent of their earnings except from stern necessity. Baxter, Bayard and Elizabeth streets are their favorite localities for boarding. But few of them have wives, and they (the wives) are mostly Irish or German girls, who marry them probably to avoid starving.

METROPOLITAN WALKING SIGNS.

In olden times it is stated that a certain sect who are near relatives to a number of Chatham-street clothing dealers, with unusually beak-like noses, demanded a sign but their request was refused. Some centuries have elapsed since that time, but this sect have invented a sign that is a sign in every sense of the word—an animated sign with flesh and blood. Broadway is the scene of their (for there are dozens of them) operations. Garbed in fantastical costumes, they well accomplish their object. Some have huge gowns and wigs on, with an invitation to the uninitiated to call at the "House of Commons," "Judge and Jury Club," &c., while others represent the interest of fancy dry goods dealers. Some time since Capt. HEDDEN issued an order to arrest all of these odd characters found in Broadway, and the Police made a raid and captured fifteen or twenty. They were released. Afterward, when an officer was in view, they made a dive for some back street, only to reappear again, and the thing was afterward given up by the officers as a bad job.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTERS.

It is doubtful if there is a resident of the City but that has noticed that old individual who has for the past twenty-five years occupied a certain stone, in front of St. Paul's Church, every pleasant day, and regaled the busy throng with a "jig" or "strathspey" from a dilapidated looking bag-pipe. This old gentleman is the last of his race, and his case is of more than usual interest. For the space of thirty years he has been stone-blind through over-exertions while a Professor in Trinity College, Dublin. One by one his family died, and he was left penniless, with but enough to bring him to America. Here he has struggled with the most abject poverty for years. He is somewhat paralyzed, as may be noticed by his painful contortions while playing on his old friend the bag-pipe. There is an old gentleman that passes him every morning, and invariably leaves a silver coin in the poor unfortunate's palm. Two or three times the writer has endeavored to draw from the lonely minstrel the history of his life, but he declined, and what has been written was given by one who has been acquainted with him for years. Another strange character is the armless man who may be seen daily, in front of the TIMES Office, whittling pine wood with a knife grasped between his toes. His name is MORRIS GRIFFITHS, and he is a native of the County of Longford, Ireland. This unfortunate creature was born without hands, but by great practice he has trained his toes to perform their part, and so *handy* is he with his toes that he can *shave* himself, drive nails, cut wood, play on the accordeon, and do several other things that would astonish the most incredulous. GRIFFITHS has managed this Winter to get along comparatively in comfort, but the miserable rainy weather of the past two weeks has placed him in an unfortunate position, as when he is not able to be at his post it is so much lost, and at times he is in sore straits for the necessaries of life.

There are many other such characters in this great City, but a notice of each one's peculiarity would fill a volume.

Riot at Pavonia Ferry—Thirty Erie Workmen Attack a Saloon-Keeper—One Man Shot and Others Injured.

A disturbance of formidable dimensions broke out at the Erie Depot in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, last evening, at about 6 o'clock, which for a short time threatened serious con[illegible] of the restaurant of the [illegible] building, beating him severely and threatening his life. The row grew out of a quarrel between TAYLOR and ABE ACKERMAN, the chief of the freight department at the depot. During the disturbance several shots were fired, one of which took effect in the neck of a man named THOMAS KENNELLY. TAYLOR was severely injured.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.

Positive Evidence of His Defalcation—He is Alleged to have Cheated the Government Out of $100,000—Discovery of His Frauds—Statement of the District-Attorney.

The fact was clearly established yesterday that Mr. JOSHUA F. BAILEY, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District, had become a defaulter. His mysterious disappearance was freely commented on among Government officials, liquor merchants and others, but up to noon nothing calculated to injure his official character was known against him in public circles. Many of his friends confidently believed that he would turn up all right, and indignantly denied the assertions which were made by some of his enemies, to the effect that he was guilty of gross frauds on the Government. Later in the day District-Attorney PIERREPONT made an announcement that himself, Mr. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, and Mr. SMITH, Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, had made a joint investigation into the conduct of Mr. BAILEY, in consequence of several informal charges which had been preferred against him at Washington, and that the result was the discovery of a large defalcation of Government funds on his part. The statement was received by some with manifestations of great surprise, while others shook their heads in an ominous manner and said that he was a worse man than people generally supposed him to be.

The last that was seen of Mr. BAILEY was on Tuesday afternoon. At that time the writer met him in one of the rooms connected with the United States Attorney's office. He was in company with two of his subordinate officers, and did not show any signs of uneasiness or anxiety. He procured a blank bank-check from Mr. PURDY, one of the Assistant District-Attorneys, and filled it out in favor of one of the two gentlemen who were with him, after which he left the office. What has since become of him is now a matter of conjecture. Various reports exist concerning his present whereabouts, some of which locate him in Canada, and others have him en route to Nassau, N. P., and also to Europe. It was likewise hinted that he might have committed suicide, and there was another story to the effect that he had become demented. Secret service detectives were looking after him to arrest him by order of Col. WHITELEY, but up to the latest advices their search had not resulted in any success. The warrant for his arrest was granted by one of the United States Commissioners.

It is alleged that conclusive and overwhelming evidence of Mr. BAILEY's "irregularities" will be forthcoming at the proper time. It is rumored that one of the first dishonest transactions perpetrated by him occurred during the time he was Collector of the Fourth District, and that it consisted of a deficiency of about $80,000 in his account with the Government. He succeeded in reducing his deficiency to $43,000, after which he managed to allay suspicion at the Treasury Department, and to make a hypothecated account of the $43,000. The last-named amount, together with $60,000 which he is charged with having misappropriated since his appointment to the Thirty-second District, embraces the whole extent of his alleged frauds so far as is yet known. It is asserted that the $60,000 which he converted to his own private use was collected as tax on several hundred barrels of whisky at the time of its shipment to California.

The following is the statement made by Mr. PIERREPONT:

Early on Monday morning Judge PIERREPONT, the United States District-Attorney, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and Solicitor of Internal Revenue, met at the house of the first-named, to make an investigation into the recent conduct of Ex-Collector BAILEY, in having made seizures and causing arrests. They sent for Mr. BAILEY at 10 A. M., and commenced the examination. The District-Attorney having been obliged to attend Court from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., the investigation was suspended until after the adjournment on the same day, when it was resumed. It was also continued in the evening. On Tuesday morning Mr. BAILEY continued to make his explanation still further, after which the meeting was again suspended by the meeting of the Court.

On Tuesday night it was discovered that the evidence which Mr. BAILEY promised to furnish had already been given to one of the assistants in the District-Attorney's office, and which, on being called for, was found to be not at all satisfactory. The District-Attorney then made such remarks as seemed likely to explain it away. BAILEY did not appear the next morning, to go on with the investigation. On Wednesday, also, he was not present, and on Thursday apprehension was excited by his continued absence. Officers were sent to his office and house, where it was ascertained that he had disappeared immediately after leaving the District-Attorney's office on Tuesday, and had not been seen since.

The investigation was continued at BAILEY's office, but no defalcations could be discovered until this afternoon.

It seems that about four years ago, while Collector in the Fourth District, there was defalcation, which he made good by taking money from the Thirty-second District after becoming Collector there, and he thus continued by various devices to conceal the defalcation up to the present time. His apprehension that the District-Attorney and Solicitor would investigate his affairs and thus discover his frauds no doubt led to his flight.

The amount of the defalcations it would be impossible to ascertain just now. They are, however, large, and when a full investigation has revealed the sum total it will be given to the public.

The sureties are all of the highest responsibility, and there is no danger that the Government will suffer the loss of a dollar.

No clue to his whereabouts has yet been ascertained by the United States detectives.

Among the things which probably hastimed Mr. BAILEY's escape was the movement which was made to oust him in his own district by several liquor merchants whose enmity he had incurred by his recent bold attack on them. These dealers had formed a formidable league against him, and were about to bring suits against him in the State Courts for false arrest, &c., at the very moment he absconded. It is claimed that he was in the habit of compromising and settling whisky cases without the knowledge of the Government, and that he often compelled whisky dealers to pay him large sums of money for the purpose of procuring the release of their establishment, after they had been seized. It is alleged that he received $20,000 from THOMAS B. KERR on the 28th of June, 1868, in settlement of charges connected with the seizure of the latter's premises at Nos. 168 and 140 West Seventeenth-street; that he also received $32,000 from JOSEPH JONES & CO., of Broadway, on the 17th of June, 1868, of which amount he only accounted for $7,500 to the Government. It is further alleged that he took $1,000 from JOHN BESSON, Jr., as a condition of the release of the latter's place, and that he also accepted $1,500 from AMBROSE O'NEIL.

Mr. BAILEY's confidential advisers claim that the error in his accounts in the Fourth District arose from the confusion in which the accounts had fallen in that office before he entered it. The deficiency was one for which he became responsible without receiving any part of the money. In his efforts to cover up this deficiency he transferred it to his new district. It was increased by the expensive prosecutions carried on by him.

His friends insist that he has never lived extravagantly, never gambled nor speculated, and has not in any way used or enjoyed for himself any funds not his own. It is certain, at least, that he went away in an almost destitute condition, and left his family without resources.

Gen. PLEASANTON, who has been appoinced as Mr. BAILEY's successor, will remove to the Thirty-second District immediately after his confirmation. The present attachés of his office, including Deputy Collectors THOMSON, BALLARD, TUESDALE and COONEY will doubtless accompany him.

Yesterday Marshal HARLOW, the newly appointed Collector of the Fourth District, received a letter from Attorney-General HOAR, complimenting him on the manner in which he has performed the duties of his present position.

THE NEW UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, of Kingston, Ulster County, whose name has been sent to the Senate for confirmation as United States Marshal of this District, was a Colonel of volunteers during the war, and at one time was Provost-Marshal of Richmond.

At the time of the appointment of Mr. WASHBURNE, Gen. SHARPE was a candidate for the position of United States Consul at Paris.

Feeling in Washington—Surprise of the Government Officials—Prompt Action Taken.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The disappearance of Collector BAILEY has created a profound impression here, especially in the Treasury Department as well as in Congressional circles, in both of which he was well and hitherto favorably known. The facts of the Government investigation into his affairs, divested of all rumor and speculation and by official information, are as follows: When Commissioner DELANO returned from New-York last week. Solicitor BANFIELD, of the Treasury, and Solicitor SMITH, of the Internal Revenue, were requested to proceed to that city, and, with the aid of District-Attorney PIERREPONT, were directed to investigate the several cases of quest and seizure instituted by Mr. BAILEY, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the criminal prosecutions had merit enough to warrant their being brought to trial, and whether any of the seizure cases could or ought to be settled by compromise or [illegible] BAILEY, and it is proper to say that the cases were found [illegible] sufficient foundation to warrant a prosecution. The last interview where Mr. BAILEY was present occurred on Monday. Another engagement was made for Tuesday, at which Mr. BAILEY was not present, but explained his absence in a note, agreeing to meet the officers on Wednesday. Not appearing on that day, inquiry was made at the Collector's office, when his principal Deputy informed them that they were very uneasy about Mr. BAILEY, he having received a letter from the absent Collector bidding him "good-by." Of the causes of his sudden departure nothing is known here. Contrary to report, no investigation of the condition of his office was going on, and therefore his disappearance was not in consequence of any discoveries there. The Deputy, Mr. VAIL, was certain that the accounts were all right, and this only increased the mystery. Yesterday Deputy Commissioner GARNELL left for New-York, and was to-day engaged with Supervisor DUTCHER, Solicitor BANFIELD and JOHN DELANO, Esq., son of the Commissioners who went on from Philadelphia yesterday, in examining the Collector's accounts. No results have yet been reported, and it is therefore impossible to say positively how they stand. The information of Mr. BAILEY's disappearance was telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury and President yesterday, and an appointment urged upon the ground of immediate necessity. The President was equal to the emergency by instantly transferring Gen. PLEASANTON, the Collector of the Fourth District, to the Thirty-second. It is thought that several days may elapse before the official status of BAILEY is definitely determined.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE

The First Steps Accomplished—Launch of the Caisson Yesterday.

For some months past the ship-yard of Messrs. WEBB & BELL, foot of Noble-street, Greenpoint, have been almost wholly occupied by a huge square structure of wood and iron, 168 feet long by 102 feet wide, and about 24 feet deep. This enormous and somewhat uncouth object was the caisson for the new East River Bridge. It has been correctly described as being simply an immense pneumatic pile, being intended to serve exactly the same purpose as the piles of smaller dimensions, which are usually employed in supporting bridges. This structure has been raised on seven strongly laid launching-ways. It contains 105,000 cubic feet of timber, 85,000 pounds of screw bolts, 30,000 pounds of flat bars, in frames and angle-irons, together with a large quantity of drift-bolts and boiler-plate, making in the aggregate 200,000 pounds. Its entire weight has been estimated at 2,500 tons. The lower portion of the caisson is in the shape of a V, and is constructed as an air-chamber in which the operations of the workmen, who have to sink it into its place, are to be conducted. In this compartment at present are 150 wheelbarrows, having a wheel and winch to each, secured along the sides by a strip of wood to keep them in place. Above the wedge-like base is formed what may be termed the roof, which is carried up in alternate layers to five timbers in height. Through the roof pass the water, supply and air shafts, composed of plate-iron one-fourth of an inch thick, and arranged in pairs for the sake of convenience, as well as to guard against accident. The timber chiefly employed has been oak and Georgia pine. To secure the greatest strength, and to render the compartment perfectly air-tight, was a work requiring considerable care and skill. Before being bolted, each timber was forced into place, both vertically and horizontally, by heavy iron clamps, or dogs and wedges.

The bolts and clamps, acting together, make the whole, as near as possible, like one solid piece. The joints of each course were filled with pitch, and the surface dressed off smooth and level, and again pitched and dressed before the succeeding course was applied. In arranging the bolts some system had to be adopted so that no part should be unduly strengthened or left weak; also, in using such a large number of various lengths, put in at different angles of inclination, there would be many cases of intersection.

The lower part of the V, which, by its narrow edge, is to aid the setting of the caisson into the earth, is shod with a cast-iron shoe, oval on the bottom, eight inches wide on the top, and two and one-half inches through the thickest part, and cast in sections of eight feet in length, bolted to the bottom of the first course with four drift-bolts, and protected and held in place by an armor of boiler-iron, extending vertically three feet on the outside, and also three feet up the inner slope, and firmly bolted through and through. The outside seams and those of the thirteenth roof course are caulked with the heaviest twelve-thread caulking, and the inside seams well caulked, but less heavily. This heavy caulking rendered it necessary to use a large number of bolts to prevent the joints from opening under the pressure. As a further precaution against leakage, a layer of tin between two of felt is placed around the outside up to the thirteenth, and over the roof, between the thirteenth and fourteenth courses. The sheeting of tin is soldered to angle-irons about the shafts placed for that purpose, and on the outside is covered by a sheathing of plank four inches thick. To prevent water from following the bolts which pass through the tin and felt, a rubber washer is placed next the felt, which, like the other washers, are by the pressure forced hard against the bolts. When the caisson proper is in position, there will be added fifteen courses of timber and concrete, and only when this extra amount is added will there be sufficient weight to cause it to settle to the bottom. The timbers, laid one foot apart, are filled in with concrete; the next and each alternate course is laid across at right angles, and filled in the same manner.

On the top course of solid timber will be erected the engines for doing the work of hoisting, removing material, &c. When sunk in the position it is intended to occupy, and before the work of excavating is commenced, the water will be forced out of the chamber by air pressure. Men and materials will be admitted below through the supply shafts, and the excavated materials removed through the water shaft by means of dredging machines. The excavation will be continued till a depth of sixty feet under low-water mark has been reached, and when sunk to the required depth the chamber and shaft will be filled with concrete masonry, forming a solid block 168 feet by 162 feet at the base and 164½ feet by 93½ feet on the top, and 29 feet deep. Such will be the immense platform of wood and stone, necessarily more ample than the superstructure upon which the Brooklyn tower of the East River bridge will rest. This once sunk, a coffer-dam will be erected over it sufficiently high to keep out the highest tides, and within this the lower courses of masonry will be laid.

The success of yesterday's operations is a good omen for the auspicious course of the future stages of this great work. At 10½ yesterday morning, amid the cheers of a vast concourse of spectators, the huge structure glided smoothly from its ways into the stream, casting up before it a perfect wall of water. It will lie in the present location, at the foot of the yard, for about ten days, till the works at Fulton Ferry are sufficiently advanced to admit of its entrance.

After the launch, a large company of ladies and gentlemen sat down to lunch in one of the lofts of the yard. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. S. S. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, Demas Barnes, Thomas Kinsella and Judge Morris. The Bridge Company were represented by the Consulting Engineer, Mr. HORATIO ALLEN, who awarded great credit to Messrs. WEBB and BELL for the way in which the plans for the caisson had been executed. Col. ROEBLING, the Engineer-in-Chief was called for and loudly cheered. The company dispersed amid mutual congratulations over the successful termination of the first stage of the great bridge scheme.

Sales of Messrs. Prang and Frost's Collection of Paintings.

On Friday the sale of paintings belonging to Mr. PRANG, of Boston, was continued at the Leeds Art Gallery. Most of these pictures have been chromoed. The prices obtained were about fifty per cent. of the amount said to have been paid for them by Mr. PRANG. Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON's "Boyhood of Lincoln" brought $780, and his "Barefoot Boy" $420; DE HAAS' "Sunset on the Coast," $255; MORAN's "Launching the Life-boat," $200; TAIT's "Group of Chickens," $140, and his "Group of Ducklings," $65; LEMMEN's "Poultry Yard," $112 50; HENRY BACON's "The Doctor," $77; THOS. HILL's "Birthplace of Whittier," $225, and his "Yosemite Valley," $550; J. G. BROWN's "Queen of the Woods," $375, "Little Bo Peep," $305, and "Playing Mother," $105; COOMAN's "Family Scene in Pompeii," $395; Miss GRANBERY's "Cherries and Basket," $105. Three other pictures by the same artist, equally good, brought only $71, $70 and $58 each. "Wild Fruits," by LAMBDIN, sold for $290; "Group of Quails," by TAIT, $70; "Jealousy," by DIEFFENBACH, $235; "First Lesson in Music," by LOBRICHON, $230; "Two Friends," by GIRAUD, $130; "The Friend in Need," by SCHLESINGER, $182 50.

At the Clinton Hall Gallery Mr. CHAS. L. FROST's collection of pictures was disposed of at rather low prices. "The Getty," off Ostend, by F. MUSIN, one of the finest paintings in the collection, brought $300, and DE LOOSE's "See Saw," $120. Last evening the sale was continued. Mr. BUTMAN's "Bay of Santa Cruz" brought $105; "Pacific Coast," by PERRINS, $132 50; "Cattle Piece," by H. SAVARY, $170; "Highland Scene," by MORRIS, of London, $295; "New-England," by G. H. DURRIE, $310; "Dancing Jack," by DAN. SCHROEDER, $300; "Burial of the Bird," by SCHUSSELE, $150; "Newport Rocks," by KENSETT, $240; "The Intercepted Letter," by CARL HUBNER, $390; "Village School," by ED. MOULINET, $550; "Noon-Day," by J. M. HART, $250; "Peace," by E. J. BOKS, $300; "Campagna," by S. R. GIFFORD, $370; "Trapper's Last Shot," by RANNEY, $210; "Just Awake," by EASTMAN JOHNSON, $910; "The Pet Parrot," by BAKALOWICZ, $205; "Lake Champlain," by SHATTUCK, $190.

A Pleasing Testimonial—Presentation to a Right Worthy Mason.

A very pleasing testimonial of the high esteem in which M. P. M. WILLIAM BURROWS, of the Tecumseh Lodge, is held by his fellow Masons, was paid at the meeting of the Lodge on [illegible] the form of the [illegible] of unique design, valued at [illegible]. The upper part of this magnificent ornament represents the Indian Chief TECUMSEH, famous in the annals of Masonry, with the square, compass and trowel—time-honored emblems of the craft—hanging about his neck, intertwined with the bow and arrows of his race. The jewel itself was set in a compass and square, encircled with a fine wreath of gold. The whole design was one of great beauty. The presentation was accompanied with felicitous speeches on each side, and was followed by a banquet at which all parties enjoyed themselves to a late hour.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Cuban League met last evening at Delmonico's, and had an informal consultation in relation to the "grand mass meeting" to take place at Cooper Institute on the 4th of April next. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, Chairman of the Committee on Mass Meeting, reported a number of prominent speakers as having accepted invitations to be present, and deliver addresses in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots.

The examination of HENRY PUGH, charged with shooting PAVESE CONSTANTINO on the 16th of March, was opened yesterday afternoon by Justice McQUADE, at the Harlem Police Court. The examination was carried on until a late hour and the evidence simply amounted to this: The complainant, CONSTANTINO, the proprietor of the drinking saloon in which the affray occurred, MICHAEL COWAN and his wife testified that PUGH had snapped the pistol four times at them indiscriminately, and at the fourth attempt had shot CONSTANTINO in the head. JOHN WELDEN, ROBERT SPLAINE and the prisoner swore positively that no pistol had been used, and that the Italian had been only struck by PUGH with a broomstick on the head. The case stands thus and the Judge has reserved his opinion until Monday.

Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, M. D., Columbia College, New York, delivered a lecture on "Petroleum" last evening, before a large audience, at the Cooper Institute, in which he gave an account of the nature of that substance, the places in which it is found, and narrated the history of the petroleum fever in this country.

Miss HENRIETTE A. KEYSER will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening on "Woman's Individuality."

The Twenty-second Regiment band gave a fine promenade concert and hop at the armory in Fourteenth-street last evening, complimentary to Mr. THOMAS KINGSLAND., Treasurer of the band.

Coroner FLYNN was requested yesterday to hold an ante-mortem examination in the case of MARTIN GRAHAM, who is now lying dangerously ill at No. 754 Second-avenue, from the effects of a fractured skull sustained under peculiar circumstances. It appears that GRAHAM was intoxicated on the 28th ult., and by mistake entered the wrong house when he returned from his frolic. The occupant, a German, mistook him for a burglar, and struck GRAHAM on the head with an ax. It is understood that the assailant will be arrested.

The Police made the following arrests in this City during the past week: Saturday, March 12, 243; Sunday, March 13, 107; Monday, March 14, 211; Tuesday, March 15, 178; Wednesday, March 16, 218; Thursday, March 17, 299; Friday, March 18, 208. Total, 1,464.

The Registry of Vital Statistics shows the following figures for the past week: Still births, 43; births, 259; marriages, 187; deaths, 415.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, Capt. GREENE, of the Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's line of Havana packets, went down the bay yesterday on a trial trip, and returned in the afternoon. The trip was highly successful. She will take her place in the line on Thursday, 24th, for Havana via Nassau.

Mr. PETER MITCHELL desires us to state that he is not a candidate for Police Commissioner, and that he never solicited the office from any one.

An explosion took place yesterday in the sugar-refinery of MONTRESSON & WICHERS, in Jersey City, which resulted in the severe scalding of four men.

A kerosene lamp exploded last night in the apartments of EDWARD HARMAN, at No. 450 Pearl-street, when Mrs. HARMAN was severely burned on the face and arm.

Friday night, Capt. ALLAIRE and Officer MAHONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, found a box marked C. J. MIX & CO., No. 47 Beekman-street, among a lot of barrels on Pier No. 26 East River, which was found to contain ten gross of spoons. It is presumed the property had been stolen, and placed by the thieves where it was found, until they should have an opportunity of disposing of it.

MARY CRAIG, aged thirty-two, died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 65 Cherry-street, from the effects of intemperance.

An unknown boy, aged fifteen years, was struck by the Yonkers special train on the Hudson River Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and dangerously injured. He was removed to the Yonkers Invalid Home in an insensible condition.

MARY PUHL, aged three years, was run over yesterday by car No. 16, of the Avenue C line, in front of her parents' residence, No. 174 Third-street, and instantly killed. The driver, EDWARD BLAKE, was arrested and held to await the result of an inquest by Coroner KEENAN.

BROOKLYN.

The Judson case is not yet, as was supposed, fully before Commissioner JONES for decision. The slow progress of the case up till now has been entirely owing to the dilatoriness of the counsel for defendant, and its conclusion is still retarded by his inability to state upon what theory his defense of JUDSON proceeds. Until the Commissioner is informed whether it is maintained that JUDSON returned the full amount received by him in gross, though inaccurate in detail, or whether the defense rests upon the correctness of the various entries, the papers in the hands of the Commissioner must necessarily be incomplete.

The fifteenth annual report of the Williamsburg Dispensary shows that the receipts of its treasury amounted last year to $1,608 68, its disbursements to $1,863 66. The number of patients treated during the year was 7,471, of whom 2,940 were males and 4,531 females. This shows an increase over the number cared for during the preceding year of 1,204. The present officers of the Dispensary are Capt. Sam Groves, President; Daniel Mauger and G. S. Harding, Vice-Presidents; John Broach, Treasurer; and H. H. Robertson, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A meeting of the members of the Second Congregational Church of Greenwich, Conn., was held on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of electing two Deacons of the church. When the question came up as to who were entitled to vote for the choice of Deacons a very warm and spicy debate ensued, and on the right of women and minors and others to this privilege, which was kept up for four hours. The entire assemblage appeared to manifest a very deep interest in the question before the meeting, which, at the close of the discussion was submitted to the decision of the other members, and resulted in favor of the ladies by a vote of sixty-two to thirty-six against them, which was treated as a great triumph for the fair sex.

NEW-JERSEY.

HENRY KENT, a young man whose mind has been for some months past deranged, was arrested in Orange yesterday, charged with having shot a boy, WILLIAM SMALLEY, on Friday afternoon. KENT armed himself with a shot-gun and went out upon the street, where, without provocation, he fired the contents of the gun into the boy's abdomen. The wounds are serious, and it is thought probable that they will result in death.

An inquest was held by Coroner BURNS last evening upon the body of MICHAEL CUFF, of Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, who was burned to death at the fire at the New-Jersey Central depot. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Capt. LEWIS PHILLIPS, of the schooner *Anna Elizabeth*, was killed at the Morris and Essex coal docks, in Hoboken, by falling through a hatchway. He fell upon a piece of coal which entered his skull, causing instant death.

A party of Jersey City firemen, members of Engine Company No. 6, were arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, after their return from the Communipaw fire, for theft of property in the freight-house. They are said to have stolen pairs of shoes from boxes packed for shipping and to have pillaged depot stores generally.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. E.	Cloudy	40
Halifax	N.	Snowing	32
Portland	N. W.	Clear	38
Boston	N. W.	Clear	33
New-York	N. W.	Clear	36
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	34
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	36
Washington	N. W.	Clear	38
Richmond	N. E.	Clear	38
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	46
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	58
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	49
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	45
Buffalo	S.	Clear	27
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	31
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	40
Louisville	S. E.	Clear	43
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	40
Key West	N.	Clear	68
Havana	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]

ARMY AND NAVY [illegible]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Lieut. W. W. MEAD has been detached from signal duty at Washington, and ordered to the *Colorado*, as Signal officer of the Asiatic fleet. Ensign FRANCIS H. DELANO has been ordered to Washington, for examination for promotion.

The United States steamer *Colorado*, now fitting out at the New-York Navy-yard, as the flagship to the Asiatic fleet, will sail in about two weeks, with Rear-Admiral ROGERS, who will relieve Rear-Admiral ROWAN, now in command of the fleet. The *Colorado* will meet the *Delaware*, the present flagship, at Singapore, where the command will be turned over to Admiral ROGERS, and the *Delaware* will sail for the United States.

BOSTON, March 19.—Orders have been received at the Navy-yard to prepare immediately for service the steamers *Shenandoah*, *Worcester* and *Palos*.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 19.—*In steamship Pereire for Havre*—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Hone and servant, Miss Annie R. Hone, R. Hone, F. Chaves, Dr. Geo. Gavensel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Marquez, Miss Marquez, Miss E. Marquez, S. Marquez and servant, S. N. Nash, Jose de Aquilar, Mrs. and Miss Stevens, Baron de Riviere, A. Blumenthal, G. B. Sargent, Mrs. Merrill, A. Remel, Jas. Coste, Jos. Lea, C. L. Slatter, Hy. Pastor, S. Whitney, F. C. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. F. Nicoloa, Mr. Baumgarten, J. P. Cavallier, Hy. Budge, O. Hopkinson, F. B. Wheeler, J. Vose, T. C. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Gomer and child, Miss E. Macoggi, Miss Wiethorn, Mrs. Brison, Mr. Wiethorn, Rev. Geo. Gardner, Rev. Mr. Faunce, Mr. Prefontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Maron and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Lacombe and child, A. N. Alonso, J. Krauss, V. Jourdain, E. Jourdain, A. L. de Nautevil, R. Bacon, J. Mantilla, M. Abristoin, F. Lavin, M. Mendin, G. Ostalera, P. Osterlera, R. Levy, H. S. Bradley, Miss M. Delfina, W. V. Judd, E. Guedon, Mrs. Turel and child, Theo. Zenner, M. Devoissant, Mr. Ordry, B. Cahan, O. Leproux, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clifton, W. B. Rogers, Mlle. Blanche Blanc, Mrs. C. Verona, E. Varona, Miss Verona.

MARCH 19—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Miss Eliza Newton, Henry Lloyd, Eliza Lloyd, Count Domenicy and lady, Mr. Hunt, Chas. Edmonstone, John G. Moses, Mr. Christenson and wife, Mr. Mortimer, John Taylor, Dr. T. Hatchard.

MARCH 19—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool.*—H. B. Edenborough and wife, Mother Superior and Sister Clara, Miss Eliza Asbury, Mr. Ward, Mr. Whittaker, Wm. Flinn, Charles Crofts, F. W. Crew, James Barratt.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mrs. H. H. Martin, Miss S. Pratt, T. W. Riker, L. Freeman, Charles Smith, Wm. Meade and lady, Geo. A. Shipman, Mrs. E. Gibson, F. Holbecq, John C. Miller, W. F. Brush, H. C. Botts, L. Seymour, Louis B. Smith, Henry J. Smith, Leroy R. Kenna, Simon P. Kenna, C. T. Delancy, wife and child, H. M. Tolson, Cyrus T. Brown.

In steamship Cleopatra, for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz—J. J. Alexandre, Rogue Milan, M. Guedes, H. H. Havens, J. Rios, J. H. Waydell, L. Escobro, J. G. Ramis, W. D. Killmore, Sanches y Dolz, L. Mohrmann, S. Cazneas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowden, Miss J. Bowden, Thomas Waters, Samuel Blood, Marshal Kane, J. Barrett, J. J. Baker.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Wm. Ryan, J. A. Spencer, D. G. Stern, Chas. Asher, Mrs. E. Russelworth, Chas. Gassemann, E. C. Harsen, M. A. Middleton, Chas. G. Famesworth and lady, F. A. Metz, Chas. F. Wilson and lady, Geo. H. Fletcher, U. S. Cassell, lady and 2 children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship James Adger, from Charleston.—P. Walker, Mrs. J. Kilroy, J. G. Ross, Mrs. M. C. Dowell, J. Williams, H. Campsen, C. E. Christie, J. M. Pierce, H. C. Newhouse, J. E. Stenhouse, J. E. Huntoon, A. S. Chipmar, G. Welch, P. C. Kuns, L. D. Smith.

MARCH 19—*In steam-ship Deutschland, from Bremen.* Emil Hurfurth, D. Furbich, F. Ritter, C. Bruno, Thos. Pierce, Robt. Joy, Jacob Blumenthal, Therese Deucker, Idalbert Passon, M. Wittgenstein, E. Zangenberg, S. Oberdorfer, J. Schierenbeck, Geo. Ahrens, Carl Specht, Carl von Endress, E. Schwenke, Caroline Hayler, Ger. Stricker, C. Kopf, Clara Bick, Simon Mausbach, Ed. Rehbock, W. Effertz, Mrs. Rousseon, Cath. Bick, G. Grefe, Geo. Hauck, A. Niemeyer, Jos. Spindler, Dr. G. Klupfel, H. Dittmar, L. Schonemann, Louis Goldschmidt, F. Kussel, John Cameron and wife, Louisa Burridge, F. Steed.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 04 | Sun sets..... 6 12 | Moon rises.10 10
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 48 | Gov. Island.10 37 | Hell Gate..11 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., March 15, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Stars and Stripes, Mehlmann, Aux Cayes March 6, via Port-au-Prince 9th, and Gonaives 10th with logwood, &c., and passengers to Wilson & Asmus. Has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans March 9, and S. W. Pass 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Moore, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Magnet, Gaffney, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

U. S. revenue steamer Hugh McCulloch, Henriques, from a cruise, having in tow the schr. Lottie Klots, from Matanzas, with loss of rudder.

U. S. steamer Leyden, Randall, Boston, via Newport, for Norfolk, having in tow the monitor Terror.

U. S. monitor Terror, Ramsey, Boston, via Newport, for Norfolk.

Bark Orion, (N. G.,) Pohlenz, late Weiss, Liverpool 87 ds., with salt to C. Tobias. Came the southern passage, and had rough weather, and has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras; March 14, Capt. Weiss, died on board, and his body was brought to this port.

Bark Lucy & Paul, (N. G.,) Scheel, Bordeaux 62 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather up to lat. 28, lon. 70, and since strong N. W. gales; lost and split sails, and stove bulwarks.

Bark Cynthia Palmer, (of St. John, N. B.,) Milner, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales. Sld. in co. with brig Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.

Bark Loofald, (Norw.,) Ohlsen, Cardiff 30 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had rough weather.

Brig Havana, Bennis, Havana March 2, with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Lottie Klots, Endicott, Matanzas 22 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage. March 14, lat. 39 52, lon. 75, passed the wreck of a brig, water-logged and abandoned, with mainmast gone by the deck and stump of foremast standing; appeared to have been in collision with some vessel; 10th, lat. 38, lon. 70 12, had a gale from N. W., lasting 36 hours, during which carried away rudder, shifted cargo, split sails, and received other damage; 18th, off the Capes of Delaware, was spoken by the U. S. revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, and was taken in tow and brought to Quarantine, Staten Island.

Schr. R. P. King, Blivin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Lunt, Irwin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. Flower, Smith, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. C. L. Hulse, Lisle, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Low, Perry, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Pembroke 12 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Pembroke, with laths to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ossuna, Haskett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Walker, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Peace, Alley, Jonesport 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Willington, Barbour, Bucksport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Smith, Williams, Elizabethport, for South Boston.

Schr. Col. Eddy, Day, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. Planet, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Haviland & Co.

Schr. Union, Taylor, Rockland, with lime to A. S. Pressy.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Justina, White, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Convoy, French, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. L. A. Toilles, Day, Norwalk.
Schr. Fly, Holmes, Providence.
Schr. James, Selsey, New-Haven.
Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, New-Haven.
Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy Jones, Muncy, Baltimore.
Schr. Nile, Spear, Rockland, lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Taunton.
Schr. L. B. Ives, Potter, Greenport.
Schr. E. Nelson, Holbrook, Providence.
Schr. Oliver Hayward, Kenny, Bucksport.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Norwich.
Schr. Vicksburg, Hunt, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Hovey, Boston.
Schr. America, Hopkins, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lena, Hall, Portland, Me.
Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.
Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Bath, for Newark.
Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Baker, Bridgeport.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Miller, New-Haven.
Schr. Vulcan, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. John Johnson, Gibbs, New-Haven.
Schr. Frances Hatch, Vail, Rockland, for Virginia.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

WIND—At sunset, light, N., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships America, from Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; Cambria, for Glasgow; City of Washington and Virginia, for Liverpool; Gen. Sedgewick, for Galveston; De Soto, Geo. Cromwell, and United States, for New-Orleans; Cleopatra, for Havana and Vera Cruz; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry and Washington, for New-Orleans; John Gibson, for Washington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 19.—Arr. steamer William Kennedy, from Baltimore; bark Wasp, from Messina; schr. H. J. Holway, from Sagua.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—Sld. steamers Champion, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore; bark Lakemba, Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 19.—Passed in for Baltimore—Schr. Black Diamond, from New-York; lost both anchors on 17th inst., off Smith's Island; was supplied by pilot boat Slicer.

In the Roads—Schr. Queen, from Baltimore for Cardenas.

Passed out—Bark Chanticleer, for Cuba.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 16, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Wellington, Olive Hayward, and Wm. E. Barnes, Rockland, Me., for Philadelphia; Willie S. Swett, Yeomico River, Va., for Boston; Ruth N. Atwood, Boston, for Norfolk; George B. Somes, Portland, for Bridgeport, Conn.; [illegible], for Baltimore; [illegible] Philadelphia; Union, Justina, Fleetwing, Planet, and Nile, Rockland, for New-York; Francis Hatch, do., for Richmond, Va.; Eastern Belle, Bucksport, for Philadelphia; G. W. Lewis, Provincetown, for do.; F. A. Piker, Perry, for New-York.

Returned—Brig Wm. H. Parks; schrs. James M. Vance, Ephraim & Anna, Clara Davidson, George & Albert, and Clara Bell.

P. M.—No arrivals.

A heavy gale from E. S. E. to E. by S. has prevailed all day with rain and sleet.

The schr. Helen Hastings has been pumped out, and a portion of her cargo removed by lighters. She will probably come off at next full tide.

18th.—Arr. schr. Van Dusen, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Eugene, Ruth N. Atwood, Gen. Scott, E. A. Crozier, G. W. Lewis, Col. Jones, Justine, Leontine, Chas. Shearer, and Fleetwing.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 19.—Cld. steam-ships San Jacinto, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; schrs. S. C. Hickman and J. S. Ingraham, Darien.

Arr. schrs. James A. Brown, Cardenas; H. B. Bird, Baltimore; steam-ship Virgo, New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 19.—Arr. steam-ships James A. Gary; Baltimore; El Cid, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The bark James E. Ward, Park, from Matanzas, ar. 16th, and anchored on the Bar, came to the City this A. M., and reports: March 16, off Barnegat, in a S. E. gale, was boarded by a sea, which swept decks of everything moveable; lost and split sails; March 7, lat. 31 30, lon. 78 35, spoke brig Isaac Carver, from Matanzas for Belfast, Me., 5 ds. out, and was in co. with her for 3 ds.; 17th, passed a topsail-yard, evidently belonging to a large vessel. Sld. in co. with bark Annie McNairn, (Br.,) for New-York.

The schr. Connecticut, Stevens, from Hoboken for Providence, with a cargo of pig iron, while passing through Hell Gate this A. M., struck on Scally Rock, and drifted off and sunk at Ring Rock, where she now lies in 40 feet water. Captain and crew safe.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Jane—Bark, (of Maryport,) from Liverpool for New-York, March 2, lat. 35 31, lon. 71 31.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, March 6, schrs. Pyrole and Annie H. Frye, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 19.—The steam-ship Nevada arrived at this port today from New-York.

LONDON, March 19.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia arrived at Liverpool at 1 o'clock this morning. She came to Liverpool direct, and did not call at Queenstown, as stated in a previous dispatch.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
ST. JOSEPH
RAILROAD CO.
THE
LAST OF THE ISSUE OF $1,000,000
NOW READY FOR SALE
AND
DELIVERY,
Amounting to $250,000
AND
ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER
ISSUED BY THIS
COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, &c., and at the safe rate of $13,800 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000 payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New-York.

The principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND
Bedroom Suites
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TABLE AND BED LINEN
AND EVERY KIND OF
CURTAIN GOODS,
AT
Lowest Market Prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Seventy thousand cures by DuBARRY'S delicious health-restoring food, THE REVALENTA ARABICA, which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, sound sleep, healthy lungs and liver, strong nerves, and cures effectually indigestion, dyspepsia, habitual constipation, flatulency, phlegm, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, all kinds of fevers, hemorrhoids, nervous, bilious and liver complaints; sore throats, catarrhs, colds, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, sprains, nausea and sickness, sinking, diarrhœa, &c. It nourishes better than meat, and saves, moreover, fifty times its cost in other remedies.

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED by DUBARRY'S FOOD.—Cure No. 68,413—Rome—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since he has confined himself entirely to DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly. Gazette du Midi.—Cure No. 64,210—Marchioness of Brehan—Of seven years' liver complaint, sleeplessness, debility, dyspepsia and loss of flesh. Cure No. 1,771—Lord Stuart de Decies—Of many years' dyspepsia. No. 49,832—Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting—Maria Toly. Cure No. 46,270—James Roberts, Esq., Frimley, Surrey—Of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, constipation, liver derangement and partial deafness. Cure No. 73,448—Trenton, N. J., Nov. 4, 1869.—I have found DuBarry's Revalenta Food the sine qua non for indigestion—J. C. Boardman, M. D. Sold in tins—one lb., $1 25; five lbs., $5; twelve lbs., $10; also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per lb. T. DUBARRY & CO. 163 William-st., New-York; JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College place; F. C. WELLS & CO., 192 Fulton-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., 203, &c., Broadway, and at all druggists and grocers' everywhere.

PUNCHINELLO
will be
OUT
ON MONDAY,
MARCH 21.

A DOUBLE MAGAZINE!—TWO IN ONE!—PACKARD'S MONTHLY is consolidated with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. See April Number for Portraits and Characters of T. H. Sibley, Henry Bergh, Men of the Rocky Mountains, Life in China, N. C. Ely, S. S. Packard, Governors of New-York, What Makes a Good Writer, Diet for Brain-Workers, Free Moral Agency, Philosophy of Faith, Yale Sketches, Modesty of Genius, "Cheek," Capital vs. Labor, &c. Thirty cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.
S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.